GENERAL REPORT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1889-90.

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REPORT

ON

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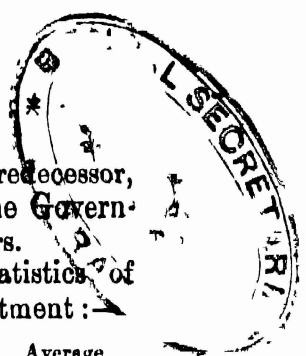
1889-90.



I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE report now submitted will be found more detailed than its predecessor, which was considerably curtailed in conformity with the desire of the Government that details should be minutely gone into only in alternate years.

2. The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes that submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Average number of pupils, 1889-90.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—					
University ... Colleges	32	5,168	36	4,882	135
Secondary ... High English schools ...	329	74,660	353	75,958	215
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	795	58,934	822	60,645	73
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools ...	1,225	69,777	1,216	68,073	55
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,085	115,775	3,348	124,918	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	44,854	982,126	44,146	960,914	21
Special (including madrassas)	264	7,393	313	8,153	26
Female	2,335	51,033	2,184	48,777	22
Total ...	52,919	1,364,866	52,418	1,352,320	...
Private Institutions—					
(1) Advanced teaching—					
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	2,908	24,911	1,904	24,062	12
(*b*) Sanskrit	1 383	15,087	1,505	16,047	10
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—					
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	361	6,181	341	5,411	15
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	3,680	21,977	4,355	24,204	5
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ...	3,707	44,958	5,480	66,992	12
(4) Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	370	4,170	282	2,887	10
Total ...	11,709	117,284	13,867	139,603	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,628	1,482,150	66,285	1,491,923	...

Public institutions decreased by 501 with 12,546 pupils, while private institutions show a gain of 2,158 schools and of 22,319 pupils; the net result of the recorded operations of the year being an increase of 1,657 schools and of 9,773 pupils. The number of colleges rose from 32 to 36, owing to the establishment of two colleges at Burrisal, one at Bankipore, and one for girls at Calcutta. The number of college students shows some falling off. There is an increase both in the number of high and middle English, upper primary and special schools, and in that of the pupils attending them. In middle vernacular schools there is a slight decline. The loss of 501 public institutions with 12,546 pupils is accounted for by a decrease of 708 lower primary schools with 21,212 pupils and of 151 female schools with 2,261 pupils. The causes of this decline will be explained later on. The gain of 2,158 private institutions is partly attributable to the discovery of 1,750 elementary Koran schools, hitherto unrecorded, in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and partly to an increase of 655 elementary indigenous schools. The increase under these heads is said to explain much of the loss noted above in lower primary schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

3. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes, and in their pupils, during the last ten years :—

In	1881	there was a gain of	8,131	schools and		107,459	pupils.
„	1882	„ „	10,572	„		178,156	„
„	1883	„ „	10,809	„		204,447	„
„	1884	„ „	1,369	„		81,517	„
„	1885	„ „	2,384	„		77,571	„
But in	1886	„ a loss of	15,108	„		112,151	„
In	1887	„ „	191	„	but a gain of	4,073	„
Again in	1888	„ a gain of	6,140	„	and	90,843	„
„	1889	„ „	1,146	„	„	29,205	„
„	1890	„ „	1,657	„	„	9,773	„

A glance at the foregoing statement shows how far education has advanced during the decade that is just over. There was a steady increase in the number of both schools and pupils for five years from 1881 to 1885. The process received a check in the two years that followed, there having been a loss of both schools and pupils in 1886 and of schools only in 1887, after which the course of decline was arrested, and every year since 1888 has added to the number both of schools and of pupils on our returns. The gain during the period is far in excess of the losses of the two bad years, and the year under report closed with 26,909 schools and 672,893 pupils more than were returned ten years back. The forthcoming census will enable us to determine how far this increase is the outcome of the growth of population, and how far it represents a real increase in the demand for education.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is, according to the last census, 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 are males and 34,243,381 females. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,403,143 are boys and 88,780 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, over one in four is at school, of girls of a school-going age over one in 58. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is about one school to every four villages. The proportions differ little from those of the previous year.

5. The following table classifies the schools according to their management :—

	1889.		1890.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	330	24,896	368	25,040
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards ...	217	12,901	196	12,360
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	42,774	1,106,551	41,884	1,084,187
Unaided	9,598	220,518	9,970	230,733
Total ...	52,919	1,364,866	52,418	1,352,320
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	11,209	117,284	13,867	139,603
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,628	1,482,150	66,285	1,491,923

The schools maintained by the Department increased by 38, owing to the establishment of 33 new guru-training classes in connection with middle schools, of four industrial schools, and of two training schools for masters in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to the abolition of a departmental lower primary school. Three drawing classes, not included in the foregoing table, were also opened at the Hare school in Calcutta and the Dacca and Hooghly collegiate schools. The schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards decreased by 21. There was a gain of one technical and six middle English schools, and a loss of ten middle vernacular, five upper primary, and 13 lower primary schools under this head. The number of aided schools declined from 42,774 to 41,884, the loss falling chiefly under the heads of lower primary and female schools, while high English, middle English, and upper primary schools showed some

increase, and middle vernacular schools some decline. Unaided and private institutions rose by 372 and 2,658 respectively.

6. The following table compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

Budget Head of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	61,000	67,764	
Inspection	3,44,000	3,53,625	
Government colleges, general	4,56,000	4,83,235	
Ditto ditto, professional ...	1,03,000	1,07,255	
Ditto schools, general	5,65,000	5,68,045	
Ditto ditto, special	1,34,000	1,40,747	
Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,46,000	5,30,609	
Scholarships	1,96,000	2,14,408	
Miscellaneous*	33,000	32,580	* Includes grants for the encouragement of literature.
Refunds	5,000	914	
Total ...	24,43,000	24,94,182	
Less receipts, including interest	5,48,000†	5,81,506	†Excluding rent of land and houses.
Net Government expenditure	18,95,000	19,12,676	

The net Government expenditure exceeded the sanctioned estimate by Rs. 17,676, or, if certain Public Works transfer charges (to be presently explained) be taken into account, by Rs. 6,295. Nor need this deficit create surprise when the mode in which the educational estimates are constructed comes to be understood. The estimates as they originally stand include such sanctioned charges as are believed to be necessary for the ensuing year. The Accountant-General then takes them in hand, and makes deductions from the chief heads of expenditure based on the actuals of the previous 12 months. These deductions are described as "probable savings," and they amounted in the estimates of 1889-90 to Rs. 1,64,000 in all. Such a reduction would seem to exhaust the possibilities of economy, but more remains behind. After the reduced estimates, amounting to Rs. 24,73,000, had been passed by the Government, a fiat went forth that a further sum of Rs. 30,000 was, in consequence of financial necessities, to be retrenched. The retrenchment was duly distributed among the heads of "Inspection," "Government Colleges," and "Government schools," and thus the estimates finally took the form given above, showing sanctioned expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,43,000. It need, I repeat, cause no surprise if the opportunities for economy did not come up to the expectations formed of them. In spite of vigilance and care, and a constant desire to keep down expenditure, the possibility of saving such large sums among charges, nearly each of which has a separate sanction, must depend very greatly on unforeseen contingencies. In the Resolution on the last annual report, praise was given to the Education Department for showing "a due sense of the importance of respecting financial limits, and of adhering to budget arrangements." I regret that the figures of the past year are not such as directly to call forth such an encomium; and I must also add that, had it not been for a large surplus of receipts over the estimate, the deficit of the year would have been much greater than it is. The foregoing table exhibits under what heads excess expenditure has been incurred. After the explanation just given, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to discuss at any length the deficit under particular heads. I may, however, state that the increase under "Direction" (Rs. 6,764) arises from the inclusion of Mr. Tawney's salary as well as my own under this head for the time during which I was on privilege leave. This amount by itself is sufficient to explain the true deficit of the year. The charge for "Government Colleges, Professional" is adjusted annually after the close of the year by a large addition on account of the practical training of students of the Engineering College in the Seebpore workshops, the whole cost of which is originally provided for in the Public Works estimates. Last year the transferred charges under this head amounted to Rs. 11,381, which is included in the expenditure shown above, but for which

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no provision had been made in the estimates of this Department. The apparent deficit should therefore be reduced by this amount. There is a saving of more than Rs. 15,000 in grants-in-aid. This is made up by excess expenditure of Rs. 2,000 on schools coming under the grant-in-aid rules, and by a saving of Rs. 17,000 in the expenditure on primary schools in non-Board districts, and in municipalities and cantonments. This is much to be regretted, but the control of the expenditure does not rest with the officers of this Department.

The receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 33,506. This increase is due to cashrecoveries of previous years, amounting to Rs. 6,794, and to increased fee-receipts under the heads of "Government Colleges, General" (Rs. 22,443), "Government Colleges, Professional" (Rs. 6,078), "Government Schools, General" (Rs. 7,734), and "Government Schools, Special" (Rs. 3,436), and is partly met by decreased "Miscellaneous" receipts, amounting to Rs. 12,000.

7. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification. It includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings and European schools:—

Head of Charge.	Year 1888-89.				Year 1889-90.			
	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,27,000	...	...	...	1,29,000
Collegiate	2,55,000	...	...	6,39,000	2,79,000	...	...	6,91,000
Secondary	3,72,000	2,35,000	54,000	30,37,000	3,84,000	2,33,000	53,000	30,98,000
Primary	1,36,000	4,07,000	11,000	23,95,000	1,35,000	4,14,000	13,000	24,33,000
Female	1,45,000	23,000	12,000	5,92,000	1,43,000	23,000	9,000	6,04,000
Special	4,77,000	2,000	1,000	6,29,000	4,82,000	3,000	1,000	6,58,000
Scholarships	2,06,000	...	...	2,31,000	2,08,000	1,000	...	2,34,000
Buildings	1,75,000	2,000	3,000	2,64,000	95,000	4,000	4,000	1,14,000
Furniture and apparatus	4,000	3,000	...	8,000	5,000	3,000	...	9,000
Miscellaneous	42,000	80,000	2,000	1,46,000	42,000	85,000	3,000	1,54,000
Superintendence ...	3,96,000	2,01,000	...	6,00,000	4,18,000	1,99,000	...	6,19,000
Total ...	22,08,000	9,53,000	83,000	86,68,000	21,89,000	9,65,000	83,000	87,43,000

The total expenditure on educational operations during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 75,000 over that of the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the expenditure from district funds, and of Rs. 82,000 from private sources; whilst the expenditure from provincial revenues shows a decrease of Rs. 24,000, owing solely to a decrease of Rs. 80,000 under buildings.

The expenditure from all public sources together declined from Rs. 32,44,000 to Rs. 32,37,000, or by Rs. 7,000, while that from private sources rose from Rs. 54,24,000 to Rs. 55,06,000, or by Rs. 82,000. The public contribution was thus 37 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 37·4 per cent. of the preceding year.

8. It has been observed that the figures showing the municipal contributions towards education in our returns do not always tally with those supplied by the municipalities to Government. This is true, and is due principally to the different methods of classifying the receipts followed by the Department under orders of the Government of India and by the local authorities under orders relating to the preparation of their administration reports. In schools maintained by municipalities, for instance, the school-fees are shown in the departmental returns as receipts from private sources, and as municipal income in the municipal returns. This one fact is said to have created a discrepancy of Rs. 4,500 in a single high English school in the Presidency Division. Again, the departmental returns are based on the school returns received on the 31st March from the teachers directly, and the local inspecting officers have no means of verifying them unless the municipal authorities promptly respond to their appeal for verification, which is not always the case. Municipalities have been urged to supply the figures punctually to the local officers; but if there is any delay the latter cannot wait, being bound by fixed dates for the submission of their own returns. Under existing arrangements, therefore, it is no easy matter to reconcile the municipal and departmental figures.

9. The total charges of the University amounted to Rs. 1,29,000, and were met from its own fee-fund.

Collegiate education shows an increase of Rs. 52,000 in the total expenditure, of which Rs. 24,000 was provided from provincial revenues, and the balance, Rs. 28,000, from private sources. The increase is explained under its proper head. It was due partly to the smaller number of officers on furlough, partly to a decrease in the number of students and in the amount of fee-receipts, and (as regards private expenditure) to the opening of four new colleges.

The expenditure on secondary education shows a total increase of Rs 61,000, arising from an increase of Rs. 12,000 under the expenditure from provincial revenues, and of Rs. 52,000 from private sources; district and municipal funds showing a decrease of Rs. 2,000 and of Rs. 1,000 respectively. Again, the total increase of Rs. 61,000 was the result of an increase of Rs. 45,000 and of Rs. 24,000 in high and middle English schools respectively, and of a decrease of Rs. 8,000 in middle vernacular schools. The increase of Rs. 12,000 in the Government expenditure is thus distributed—high schools Rs. 8,000, middle English schools Rs. 3,000, middle vernacular schools Rs. 1,000. Again, of the same increase, Rs. 7,000 was incurred in Government and Rs. 5,000 in aided schools.

There was an increase of Rs. 38,000 in the total expenditure on primary education, of which Rs. 8,000 came from public sources (chiefly District Funds) and the rest from private sources. The increase in public expenditure was confined to upper primary schools, on which District Boards spent nearly Rs. 9,000 more than in the previous year, while they spent Rs. 2,500 less on lower primaries. Under private contributions there was an increase of Rs. 19,500 on upper primary and of Rs. 13,000 on lower primary schools.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 12,000, met entirely from private sources. The expenditure from public sources shows a decrease of Rs. 5,000, namely, Rs. 2,000 under provincial revenues and Rs. 3,000 under municipal contributions; but this last difference is merely nominal, and arises from the exclusion of a sum of about Rs. 3,500 paid by the Calcutta Municipality for the maintenance of foundlings.

Special education shows an increase of Rs. 29,000 in the total expenditure, of which Rs. 6,000 falls under "public sources" and the rest under "private sources." There was an increase of Rs. 7,000 in the Government expenditure on the Medical College, and a decrease of Rs. 9,000 in Medical schools; the expenditure under these two heads not coming under the control of this department. There was also an increase from provincial revenues of Rs. 4,500 for training schools, of Rs. 2,000 for Madrassas, and of Rs. 500 for survey schools. From District Funds there was an increase of Rs. 1,200, chiefly for industrial education. There was a saving of Rs. 3,988 in the fee-receipts of law classes after meeting their cost. The Patna law class saved Rs. 3,613 and the Dacca class Rs. 375. This has been credited to provincial revenues.

Scholarships show an increase of Rs. 3,000 in the public expenditure. The total expenditure upon educational buildings declined by Rs. 1,50,000, the reduction under provincial revenues being Rs. 80,000. The expenditure in the Public Works Department on new works and repairs fell off by Rs. 57,000; while building grants to European schools were Rs. 13,000 less, and to native schools Rs. 10,000 less, than in the previous year.

The cost of superintendence increased by Rs. 19,000. It is explained partly by the appointment of an Officiating Director for three months, partly by the salaries of the two Mahomedan Assistant Inspectors appointed in March 1889, and partly by arrear bills of inspecting officers in the Burdwan Division paid during the year.

The fee-receipts of institutions under public management (Rs. 5,86,266) show an increase of Rs. 13,394 over those of the preceding year. It has been shared by all classes of institutions, except middle vernacular schools, in which there was a slight falling off.

The fee-receipts in aided colleges declined by Rs. 3,000. In schools under private management receiving grants-in-aid, the fee-receipts increased by Rs. 53,806, and the income from other local sources by Rs. 2,000 nearly.

The total expenditure from the grant-in-aid allotment (district and provincial) amounted to Rs. 11,60,024, against Rs. 11,19,401 of the preceding year.

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10. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public schools for native boys, the schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section of this report:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
High English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	49	276	222	80·4	10 2 10	33 14 7	30·0
Managed by District and Municipal Boards	6	225	186	82·6	1 3 9	22 4 5	5·5
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	161	159	124	77·9	3 5 10	18 5 3	18·6
Unaided	127	256	198	77·3	...	17 7 3	...
Total High English Schools ...	343	213	166	77·9	...	...	...
Middle English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	9	152	125	82·2	8 9 6	23 11 9	36·2
Managed by District and Municipal Boards	18	71	56	78·8	1 13 11	10 1 6	18·5
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	570	69	53	76·8	7 1 4	14 12 3	47·9
Unaided	210	61	48	78·6	...	7 6 7	...
Total Middle English Schools ...	807	68	53	77·9	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	34	78	58	74·3	3 9 7	9 2 3	43·8
Managed by District and Municipal Boards	153	52	41	78·8	...	7 1 5	...
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	889	50	38	76·0	1 0 7	7 9 2	13·6
Unaided	140	54	42	77·7	...	4 13 11	...
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,216	51	40	78·4	...	...	...
Upper Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	6	29	16	55·1	6 1 1	6 11 3	90·5
Managed by District and Municipal Boards	10	24	16	66·7	...	4 2 8	...
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,143	34	27	79·4	0 5 9	3 8 2	10·2
Unaided	178	32	25	78·1	...	2 13 6	...
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	3,337	34	27	79·4	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	7	12	9	75·0	6 3 4	6 3 7	99·7
Managed by District and Municipal Boards	2	20	13	65·0	...	5 11 8	...
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	35,116	20	16	80·0	0 1 11	2 6 3	5·0
Unaided	9,020	15	13	86·6	...	2 0 2	...
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	44,145	19	16	84·2	...	...	...

The exceptionally low attendance in primary schools under public management is due to their being kept up in the most backward localities,—a fact which also explains their being unusually costly.

11. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes; these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Higher sections (reading printed books).			Lower sections (not reading printed books).					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English ...	386	77,430	24,982	141	25,123	22,635	375	23,010	17,231	352	17,583	10,550	369	10,919	612	183	795	76,010	1,420	77,430
Middle ,, ...	844	62,696	3	.	3	12,726	400	13,126	18,242	482	18,724	25,489	659	26,148	4,156	539	4,695	60,616	2,080	62,696
Middle vernacular ...	1,237	69,478	13	...	13	12,584	130	12,714	17,617	195	17,812	29,002	1,417	30 419	8,209	311	8,520	67,425	2,053	69,478
Upper primary ...	3,611	134,443	...	...	...	126	19	145	22,982	1,158	24,140	73,460	6,953	80,413	25,480	4,285	29,745	122,028	12,415	134,443
Lower ,, ...	46,011	995,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	179	2,454	593,421	33,569	626,990	337,306	28,488	365,794	933,002	62,236	995,238
Total ...	52,069	1,339,285	24,998	141	25,139	48,071	924	48,995	78,347	2,366	80,713	731,922	42,967	774,889	375,743	33,806	409,549	1,259,081	80,204	1,339,285

In some schools the teachers or the managers are not satisfied with the standard of instruction corresponding to the class of their schools. In such cases one or two classes are formed above that standard, with the object of enabling some of the pupils to read to a further stage, and in some instances of gradually raising the status of the whole school. This is the reason why, from middle English schools downwards, some boys have been shown as belonging to a higher stage than they could ordinarily attain to in those institutions.

12. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the last two years:—

Stage.	Number of Pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
High	23,941	25,139	1,198	...
Middle	47,395	48,995	1,600	...
Upper primary	78,461	80,713	2,252	...
Lower primary (higher section)	761,533	774,889	13,356	...
Ditto (lower section)	440,975	409,549	...	31,426
Total ...	1,352,305	1,339,285	18,406	31,426
			Net decrease 13,020	

The total number of pupils in secondary schools increased by 1,616, or ·77 per cent., while the number of pupils in the high and middle stages increased by 2,798, or 3·9 per cent. As the increase in the former must have been common to all the stages of secondary schools, the increase in the latter indicates a satisfactory advance in the quality of secondary education. In upper primary schools, on the other hand, the progress in standard of instruction failed to keep pace with the accession of new students; for while the pupils increased by 9,143, or 7·9 per cent., the number of boys in the upper primary stage increased by only 2,252, or 2·8 per cent. This shows that most of the new pupils joined the lower classes of upper primary schools. The decrease in the lower section of lower primary schools, that is, in the number of those not reading printed books, was 31,426, while the pupils in these schools decreased by only 21,212. This, together with the increase in the higher section of these schools, indicates a steady progress in the quality of primary education. The net decrease shown at the bottom of the table is the result of the loss of pupils, already mentioned, in public schools generally.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

13. The number of pupils, both boys and girls in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each Division:—

Division.	In Public Institutions.									
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Calcutta	4,094	4,088	16,456	19,802	10,889	13,952	1,151	1,113	32,590	38,955
Presidency	288	269	41,712	38,084	158,490	152,190	718	739	201,208	191,282
Burdwan	788	685	39,979	40,166	241,486	245,489	715	770	282,918	287,110
Rajshahye	109	109	17,599	17,652	73,327	74,818	344	437	91,379	92,716
Dacca	682	614	38,624	39,579	160,870	166,306	1,091	1,113	210,267	207,612
Chittagong	55	49	12,923	13,222	116,883	103,864	833	873	130,693	118,008
Patna	350	284	16,780	16,391	125,079	128,823	530	919	142,839	146,217
Bhagulpore	46	41	7,490	7,873	70,274	75,283	154	230	77,944	83,427
Chota Nagpore	...	...	4,213	4,498	50,494	52,557	188	466	54,895	57,521
Orissa	89	69	5,456	5,391	113,865	103,675	391	14	119,801	109,149
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	...	...	791	833	13,544	12,627	15	153	14,350	13,613
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	6,015	6,113	667	597	...	...	6,682	6,710
Total ...	6,451	6,208	207,98	209,604	1,144,317	1,129,681	6,110	6,827	1,364,866	1,352,320

Division.	In Private Institutions.										Grand Total.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Calcutta	6	24	359	...	641	923	...	...	1,006	947	33,596	39,902
Presidency	1,155	987	149	178	54	64	...	...	1,358	1,229	202,566	192,511
Burdwan	1,779	1,729	967	1,013	203	256	97	116	3,045	3,114	285,963	290,224
Rajshahye	701	686	896	581	618	645	5	59	1,720	1,971	93,099	94,687
Dacca	15,482	14,975	2,817	4,642	26,052	38,201	270	74	44,571	54,892	254,838	262,504
Chittagong	3,259	4,084	4,341	2,751	15,642	27,925	655	532	23,897	35,290	154,590	153,298
Patna	11,717	11,512	7,335	8,604	1,483	1,691	2,268	1,374	22,803	23,181	165,442	169,398
Bhagulpore	4,155	4,474	5,599	5,395	165	196	656	496	10,575	10,561	88,519	93,988
Chota Nagpore	528	595	227	433	84	71	93	132	932	1,231	55,827	58,752
Orissa	1,221	1,023	5,252	5,143	16	22	85	66	6,574	6,254	125,875	115,403
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	46	20	716	875	...	...	41	38	803	933	15,153	14,546
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	6,710
Total ...	39,998	40,109	28,158	29,615	44,958	66,992	4,170	2,887	117,284	139,603	1,482,150	1,491,923

The loss of pupils is confined to four divisions, namely, the Presidency, Chittagong, Orissa, and the Tributary Mehals. Orissa and the Presidency Divisions sustained the heaviest loss, but that in the Presidency is explained to a large extent by the transfer of a portion of the 24-Pergunnahs to the town or Calcutta, where there has been a considerable increase.

IA.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

14. The Department gave its steady support to District Boards throughout the year in all matters relating to education.

Babu Dina Nath Sen continued to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, while the Presidency and Western Circles were under two other native officers of approved abilities. The question of their pay has been partially settled by the decision of the Secretary of State for India that promotion from the subordinate grades should confer some substantial pecuniary advantages on the officers promoted.

Candidates for the Entrance examination were for the first time examined in drawing as an optional subject, under the new regulation of the University; and drawing classes were established in three of the Government high schools.

The importance of hostels is largely felt. The second story of the Eden Hindu Hostel, for which Raja Jyoti Prosad Garga of Moisadal contributed Rs. 32,000 in the preceding year, has now been completed, the bricks having been supplied free of cost by the Public Works Department. At the present date (September 1890) the Hostel has 123 boarders, of whom 56 are Brahmins, 15 Baidyas, 44 Kayasthas, and 8 Navasaks. Classified according to pecuniary position, 25 of their guardians have an income of Rs. 12,000 and upwards, 35 of Rs. 6,000 and upwards, 26 of Rs. 3,000 and upwards, 19 of Rs. 1,500 and upwards, and 18 below Rs. 1,500 a year. More than half the number, therefore, belong to the upper middle classes

of society, who are dependent for the maintenance of their position on the acquirement of a learned profession. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The establishment of guru-training classes in connexion with middle schools has received considerable development, and the establishment of a training college for English teachers of a superior class has received the definite approval and sanction of Government.

Little progress is made in female education except in its higher branches. The special standards prescribed for the examination of girls in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, on which special scholarships are there awarded, have been extended to mofussil districts.

The educational rules under the Local Self-Government Act have been revised by Government and published for the guidance of District Boards. The transfer rules for colleges and high schools have also been revised and circulated, and the Inspectors have been directed to frame similar rules for the guidance of middle and primary schools in their respective circles.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

15. Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., acted as Director of Public Instruction for three months, from the 30th June 1889, during my absence on privilege leave. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M A., was on privilege leave from the 26th April to the 9th June, no one being appointed to act for him. Babu Dina Nath Sen took privilege leave for three months from February 1890, when Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector, Chittagong, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, and Babu Probhat Chandra Sen, Deputy Inspector of Noakhally, acted as Assistant Inspector. Babu Kailas Chandra Sen was on privilege leave for two months and a half from the 1st May 1889, and Babu Bidyadhur Das, Deputy Inspector of Tipperah, acted in his place. Moulvi Ahmad, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Mahomedan Schools at Dacca, having been appointed a Deputy Magistrate, Moulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., was appointed to the post. Dr. C. A. Martin was on privilege leave for two months and a half from the 13th April 1889, and Mr. J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector, Patna, acted for him, Mr. J. H. D'Abreu acting as Assistant Inspector. Dr. Martin again availed himself of furlough in March 1890, and Mr. S. C. Hill, Principal of the Krishnagar College, was appointed to officiate for him. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea took privilege leave for three months from 18th November 1889, making over charge of his office to Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Deputy Inspector of Bhagulpore. Mr. A. M. Nash was on privilege leave from the 11th April to the 9th July, and Mr. Bamford acted as Inspector of European Schools during this period.

16. The following table shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors of Schools, including the Joint-Inspector, Orissa, and the Assistant Inspectors:—

Statement of work done by Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1889-90.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited.
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerji, Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (*a*)	112	234
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (*b*)	111	190
„ Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore Division	172	228
„ Brahma Mohan Mallik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	104	176
„ Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	82	85
„ Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	126	240
„ Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 1st April 1889 to 6th February 1890 (*c*) ...	83	100

(*a*) On special duty at Darjeeling for a fortnight.
(*b*) On privilege leave from 26th April to 9th June 1889, no one being appointed to act for him.
(*c*) On privilege leave for 1½ + 1½ months, from 7th February 1890, and Babu Kailas Chandra Sen was placed in charge of the current duties of the Inspector's office.

CONTROLLING AGENCY.

Name of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited.
Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Temporary Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 7th February to 31st March 1890 ...	26	29
„ Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st to 30th April 1889 and from 16th July 1889 to 1st February 1889 (*a*)	104	147
„ Bidyadhar Das, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st May to 15th July 1889 ...	38	39
„ Prabhat Chandra Sen, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 27th February to 31st March 1890	24	44
Maulvi Ahmad, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, from 1st April to 21st October 1889 (*b*)	98	149
„ Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, from 5th December 1889 to 31st March 1890	36	117
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle ...	190*	215
Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, from 1st to 12th April 1889, and from 2nd July to 3rd March 1890 (*c*)	153	168
Mr. J. Reuther, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, from 13th April to 1st July 1889	18	6
„ S. C. Hill, B.SC., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, from 7th to 31st March 1890	...	...
„ J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 1st to 12th April 1889 and from 1st July to 31st March 1890	180	288
„ J. H. D'Abreu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 13th April to 30th June 1889	...	...
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division (*d*)	76	84
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions	136	306
Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A., Inspector of European Schools, from 1st to 10th April 1889 and from 9th July to 31st March 1890 (*e*) ...	52	65
„ H. A. Bamford, Officiating Inspector of European Schools, from 11th April to 8th July 1889, and Assistant Inspector of European Schools from 1st to 10th April 1889 and from 9th July to 31st March 1890	64	122

* Of which 144 days were spent on actual inspection work.

(*a*) On privilege leave for 2½ months, from 1st May 1889, when Babu Bidyadhar Das was appointed to officiate for him. Also on deputation from 2nd February to 31st March 1890, Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen being appointed to act for him.

(*b*) Appointed Deputy Magistrate.

(*c*) On privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days, from 13th April 1889, and Mr. J. Reuther was appointed to officiate in his place. Was also on furlough from 3rd to 31st March 1890, and Mr. S. C. Hill was appointed to act for him.

(*d*) On privilege leave for three months from 16th November 1889, and no one was appointed to act for him, Moulvi Abdul Rahim being placed in charge of the current duties of the Assistant Inspector's office.

(*e*) On privilege leave from 11th April to 8th July 1889, when Mr. Bamford was appointed to act for him.

Babu Benimadhab De, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, has again been prevented by indifferent health from showing full activity in the inspection of schools; and Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, Assistant Inspector, Bhagulpore Division, could not complete the usual length of tour owing to his absence on privilege leave for three of the best travelling months of the year, during which no officer was appointed to act for him. The work of the other officers calls for no special remark. The Presidency Inspector had, as usual, heavy work to perform at head-quarters, especially in connection with the Central Text-Book Committee, of which he is the indefatigable Secretary.

17. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors :—

Statement of work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1889-90. *

Districts.		Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan* ...	178	170	92	136	* There is an additional Deputy Inspector of Schools in Burdwan, whose work is not shown in the statement.
	Bankoora ...	152	380	105	82	
	Beerbhoom ...	153	218	78	36	
	Midnapore ...	170	380	112	103	
	Hooghly ...	167	254	122	109	
	Howrah ...	126	198	75	55	
Average for the Division ...		158	266	97	87	
Calcutta ...		...	206	39	...	

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Districts.		Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	157	203	123	139	
	Nuddea ...	156	234	111	86	
	Jessore ...	160	232	109	88	
	Khulna ...	163	280	132	71	
	Moorshedabad ...	183	348	113	54*	* Excluding Berhampore collegiate school.
Average for the Division ...		164	259	117	87	
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore ...	152	128	73	32	
	Rajshahye ...	171	205	84	32	
	Rungpore ...	182	216	105	63	
	Pubna ...	205	303	128	59	
	Bogra ...	161	223	93	32	
	Darjeeling ...	On special duty throughout the year.				
	Julpigoree ...	164	190	69	23	
Average for the Division ...		172	211	92	41	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca ...	103	267	134	174	
	Furreedpore ...	185	329	142	119	
	Mymensingh	220	383	151	108	
	Backergunge...	181	453	159	100	
Average for the Division ...		159	358	146	125	
Chittagong Division	Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	159	315	132	57	
	Noakholly ...	135	316	99	39	
	Tipperah ...	98	175	52	88	
Average for the Division ...		131	268	94	61	
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	247	377	61	18	
	Gya ...	163	302	77	21	
	Shahabad ...	202	473	84	23	
	Sarun ..	194	292	68	21	
	Chumparun ...	209	390	47	10	
	Mozufferpore	232	275	61	15	
	Durbhunga ...	173	354	55	17	
Average for the Division ...		203	352	64	18	
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr ...	184	498	54	14	
	Bhagulpore ...	261	394	98	13	
	Purneah ...	182	206	42	10	
	Maldah ...	194	219	45	17	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	170	320	81	22	
Average for the Division ...		198	327	64	15	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack ...	101	201	76	37	
	Pooree ...	146	246	66	21	
	Balasore ...	108	245	53	28	
Average for the Division ...		118	230	65	28	
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazaribagh ...	229	342	55	15	
	Lohardugga ...	152	353	38	12	
	Manbhoom ...	193	352	55	21	
	Singbhoom ...	155	410	42	9	
Average for the Division ...		182	364	47	14	

18. It had been ascertained that some officers whose returns of inspection showed a numerically high average of work had secured it by the easy method of visiting schools at and near head-quarters with unnecessary frequency. Schools near head-quarters certainly need inspection as much as others, but it is not desirable that they should receive an undue share of inspection at the

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expense of those at a distance; and in requiring that 150 days shall be spent on tour, ample provision is made for the inspection of schools near home during the other working days of the year. Accordingly the heading "days on tour" in the foregoing table was replaced by "days on tour outside head-quarters;" and it was ordered that all work done by an officer who returned the same night to his house without over-passing the five-mile limit should be reckoned as head-quarters work. The natural and anticipated result has been to reduce considerably the number of days shown as spent on "tour," though the number of actual defaulters is not large. Officers will very soon realise the duty of spending 150 days on actual tours within their districts; and I am confident that in a short time the average of work, so understood, will rise to its normal level. The orders in question were only issued towards the close of the year, and officers had very little time to make up any deficiencies that might thus arise. It has been urged that these orders will have the effect of depriving head-quarters schools of even their proper share of inspection, since no credit is to be gained therefrom; but that is a view which I cannot accept. Besides involving the assumption that inspecting officers would deliberately neglect the work which lies nearest their hands—an assumption which all our past experience contradicts, the fact is lost sight of that visits to head-quarters schools are rightly included in the second numerical column of the foregoing table, showing the number of schools visited.

19. The prescribed minimum of 150 days was attained by all the Deputy Inspectors except eight, namely, those of Howrah, Dacca, Furreedpore, Tipperah, Noakholly, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. The present Deputy Inspector of Howrah joined the district on the 28th May, and was in bad health during the latter part of the year, which compelled him to take leave. But for the eight months in which he was at work, he cannot escape the charge of inactivity. For the short tour of the Deputy Inspector of Dacca no satisfactory explanation is given. This officer is about to retire. Babu Bidyadhur Das, Deputy Inspector of Tipperah, was attacked with a serious malady, which unfortunately proved fatal. By his death the Department has lost an active and valuable officer. The Deputy Inspectors of Furreedpore and Noakholly spent 27 and 25 days respectively in inspecting schools within five miles of head-quarters, which no longer count as days on tour. They will probably show a better outturn in the current year. To the ill-health of the Deputy Inspectors of Cuttack and Balasore, combined with the heavy office duties devolving on them in connexion with the District and Local Boards, is attributed the short outturn of their inspection work. The Deputy Inspector of Pooree had, in the absence of a departmental Sub-Inspector, to conduct the reward examinations of primary schools at head-quarters. These circumstances are, however, common to many other districts, and I regret that I cannot agree with the Joint-Inspector of Orissa in the opinion that the shortcomings of his three Deputies have been satisfactorily explained. In Pooree, however, the Deputy Inspector fell short by four days only.

The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Pergunnahs could not visit all the secondary schools of the district during the year. The difficulty was felt even more strongly at Dacca with its 174 secondary schools. The proposal to appoint additional Deputy Inspectors for these districts has not yet been finally settled.

The average duration of tour of the Deputy Inspectors in the Presidency Division was 164 days, against 171 days in the previous year. In the Burdwan Division it declined from 178 to 158 days. The average of the Rajshahye Division was 172 days, against 183 of the preceding year. The Dacca average decreased from 177 to 159, and that for Chittagong from 177 to 131. The Patna average was 203, against 228; that of Bhagulpore 198, against 202; and that of Chota Nagpore 182 against 190; while in Orissa it fell from 170 to 118, owing to causes above explained. The different methods of reckoning the duration of tours make any comparison with the previous year difficult; but a comparison of the number of schools visited affords an indication that there has been no marked diminution of activity.

20. The increased office work thrown on the Deputy Inspectors since the creation of District and Local Boards diminishes their activity as inspecting officers in the absence of adequate clerical help. Transfer rules for middle and primary schools are also being framed in accordance with recent orders of

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Government; and the working of these, involving much correspondence, will devolve, for the most part, upon Deputy Inspectors. The clerk of the District Committee under the old arrangements was generally ready to do the Deputy Inspector's writing work, but it is only in rare instances that any help is rendered to that officer by the Magistrate or the Board. The question of providing a clerk on a small salary for each Deputy Inspector in the Board districts assumes greater urgency as time goes on. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division expresses the belief that it is one of the duties of the Board's educational clerk to do all the clerical work of the Deputy Inspector. But whether this be so or not, he goes on to say that no man can serve two masters, and that there is much force in the Inspector's complaint that the Deputy Inspectors have too much clerical work to do. The Commissioner of Orissa also thinks that a clerk should be provided.

21. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Sub-Inspectors of each district taken together, and the average for each division. The same method of reckoning the number of days spent on tour has been applied to the work of Sub-Inspectors:—

Statement of work done by Sub Inspectors of Schools during the year 1889-90.

Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division — Burdwan ...	6	980	1,589	1,377	
Bankoora ...	4	765	2,253	1,424	
Beerbhoom ...	3	665	1,650	790	
Midnapore ...	10	2,157	5,754	4,453	
Hooghly ...	4	753	1,483	1,864	
Howrah ...	3	494	896	637	
Average for the Division, 30 officers	...	194	455	352	
Presidency Division — 24-Pergunnahs ...	8	1,723	2,717	1,932	
Nuddea ...	6	1,244	2,735	832	
Jessore ...	*7	1,182	2,250	1 204	* Including one Sub-Inspector temporarily appointed by the District Board.
Khulna ...	4	810	1,591	1,297	
Moorshedabad ...	4	796	1,409	648	
Average for the Division, 29 officers	...	198	369	204	
Calcutta ...	1	...	391	...	
Rajshahye Division — Dinagepore ...	6	1,465	2,122	843	
Rajshahye ...	3	582	526	458	
Rungpore ...	8	1,602	2,378	744	
Pubna ...	4	803	1,228	503	
Bogra ...	2	327	711	415	
Darjeeling ...	†1	168	282	38	† Darjeeling Terai. One Sub-Inspector on special duty is excluded.
Julpigoree ...	2	341	621	272	
Average for the Division, 26 officers	...	203	303	126	
Dacca Division — Dacca ...	6	1,232	2,168	2,178	
Furreedpore ...	4	748	1,504	1,707	
Mymensingh ...	6	1,134	1,979	2,052	
Backergunge ...	5	1,150	2,722	2,680	
Average for the Division, 21 officers	...	203	396	410	
Chittagong Division — Chittagong ...	4	722	1,019	1,481	
Noakholly ...	‡3½	668	1,181	2,056	‡ One Sub-Inspectorship abolished after six months.
Tipperah ...	5	984	1,736	3,322	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	||½	19	9	14	|| Works for half the year only.
Average for the Division, 13 officers	...	184	303	529	
Patna Division — Patna ...	4	890	2,138	1,958	
Gya ...	4	817	2,069	1,249	
Shahabad ...	4	769	1,433	672	
Sarun ...	4	991	2,227	1,143	
Chumparun ...	2	386	619	1,004	
Mozufferpore ...	4	868	1,056	768	
Durbhunga ...	4	503	993	861	
Average for the Division, 26 officers	...	201	406	294	

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Districts.		Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr ...	3	638	1,476	1,492	
	Bhagulpore ...	4	815	1,336	1,351	
	Purneah ...	4	622	1,027	1,058	
	Maldah ...	2	405	736	391	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	8	1,692	1,572	737	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	199	293	239	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack ...	5	951	2,437	4,254	
	Pooree ...	2	419	832	1,640	
	Balasore ...	3	545	1,543	2,016	
	Orissa Tributary Mehals.	5	1,350	1,189	1,074	
Average for the Division, 15 officers		...	217	400	599	
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazaribagh ...	*3	424	952	472	* Including education clerks.
	Lohardugga ...	4	837	1,476	555	
	Manbhoom ...	*4	579	924	446	
	Singbhoom ...	2	488	946	387	
Average for the Division, 13 officers		...	179	330	143	

22. Owing partly to a change of officers, some of the Sub-Inspectors in the 24-Pergunnahs fell short of the prescribed minimum of 200 days and of 400 schools. Babus Krishna Chandra Banerjea, Brajasyam Mazumdar, Ram Dayal Ghose, and Kesab Chandra Ghose have been singled out for short outturn of work. It appears that at times they worked at head-quarters in the preparation of papers connected with the reward examination, the primary scholarship examination, and the annual report, while Babu Brajasyam was also employed on special duty under orders of the Circle Inspector. Measures have been taken to rouse them to greater activity. Babu Ram Das Mukherjea, departmental Sub-Inspector of Nuddea, was on tour for 146 days only owing to ill-health. All the Jessore Sub-Inspectors fell short of the required minimum of 200 days, except Babu Madhusudan Sarkar, the average of the district being 185 days. Babu Madhusudan Sanyal, of Khulna, was on tour for only 174 days, and no Sub-Inspector in Moorshedabad, except Babu Arun Chandra Ganguli, reached the minimum of 200 days or of 400 schools. No less than 14 out of 30 Sub-Inspectors in the Burdwan Division failed to attain the minimum of 200 days, and the average of the Division fell from 209 to 194 days. The exclusion from the returns of days spent in inspection near head-quarters will account for the shortcoming in four or five cases, and changes in the staff of Board Sub-Inspectors in a few others. The result was that in Howrah 27 per cent., in Hooghly 35 per cent., in Burdwan 41, in Beerbhoom 5, in Bankoora 18, and in Midnapore 28 per cent. of the primary schools, were not visited *in situ* once during the year.

23. In the Rajshahye Division Babu Damudar Prasad Sarkar of the Darjeeling Terai, Babus Jagannath Sarkar and Raj Kumar Chakravarti of Julpigoree, and Babu Harivar Mitra of Rungpore, failed to complete their 200 days on tour. It is stated that 10 out of 23 permanent Sub-Inspectors had to take leave during the year for various periods. The Rungpore District Board abolished 20 inspecting gurus, and with the money thus saved created two additional Sub-Inspectors. In the Dacca Division the average duration of tour was 203 days. The departmental Sub-Inspectors of Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh; the Sudder and Naraingunj Sub-Inspectors in Dacca; the Sudder and Goalundo Sub-Inspectors in Furreedpore; the Sub-Inspector of Bhola in Backergunge; and the Kisorganj and Netrokona Sub-Inspectors in Mymensingh, fell short of the minimum of 200 days. The Officiating Inspector rightly urges that the departmental Sub-Inspectors have an amount of other work, chiefly in connection with the Deputy Inspector's office, which detains them at head-quarters.

In the Chittagong Division one Board Sub-Inspector in Tipperah, one in Chittagong, and two in Noakholly, besides the departmental Sub-Inspectors of Chittagong and Noakholly, failed to reach the limit of 200 days. Ill-health is mentioned among the causes of diminished activity. In the Patna Division the minimum of 200 days has been exceeded by all except five officers, namely, Munshi Dianat Husain of Patna, Babu Chhedi Lal of Gya, Babu Jumman Ram of Shahabad, Babu Balkishen Das of Arrah, and Babu Mukund Lal of Motihari. Some of these officers were on leave, and Babu Chhedi Lal spent 113 days on the inspection of schools near head-quarters. In the Bhagulpore Division eight of the Sub-Inspectors failed to attain the minimum of 200 days, namely, the four Sub-Inspectors in Purneah, the Madhepura Sub-Inspector in Bhagulpore, the departmental Sub-Inspector of Monghyr, the North Maldah Sub-Inspector, and the Sudder Sub-Inspector, Sonthal Pergunnahs. The causes assigned are the illness of officers and the difficulty of travelling in the rainy season. Of the ten Sub-Inspectors in Orissa, six failed to reach the minimum number of days. Three of these officers were ill and away on leave for various periods, and the departmental Sub-Inspector of Cuttack spent 123 days on inspection near head-quarters, in addition to the 148 days returned as on tour. In the Chota Nagpore Division only two regular Sub-Inspectors failed to attain the limit. Of these, Babu Sital Chandra Chatterjea of Manbhoom was on privilege leave for three months, and Babu Kisori Mohan Samanta of Lohardugga spent 31 days in inspecting head-quarters schools in addition to 180 days spent on tour. The low average of the Division is due to the inclusion of the work of two education clerks, who, from the nature of their duties, were not able to devote any large portion of their time to the inspection of schools. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

24. For reasons stated above, it is difficult to compare the work done by Sub-Inspectors in this and in the previous year. The number of schools visited shows a decided falling off, except in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and in the town of Calcutta. In some few districts Sub-Inspectors were also required to inspect pounds, and this may have reduced the number of visits paid to schools. The opinion of superior officers inclines, at any rate, to the view that there is some falling off in efficiency, and that the control formerly exercised by the Department was firmer than that of the District Boards, to which the Sub-Inspectors have been transferred. Of Gya and some other districts it is, however, specially noticed that the Board exercises a salutary control over the Sub-Inspectors. These officers occupy, it may be observed, a somewhat anomalous position. On the one hand they have been made over to the Boards, under whose orders they are and whose servants they have become. On the other hand, these transferred Sub-Inspectors still retain their former eligibility for promotion to and in the subordinate graded service, the cost of their promotion now falling upon the Boards which they serve. Again, the Deputy Inspector, though he exercises no direct control over the Sub-Inspectors, is a member of the District Board, and a prominent member of the Education Committee where it exists, and as such the work of the Sub-Inspectors comes under his review. Thus their expectations of promotion depend largely upon the good opinion which he forms of them, and on the extent to which they assist him and carry out his views. Complaints used to be made that the comparatively independent position of Sub-Inspectors under the District Board made them unruly and inclined to flout the authority of the Deputy Inspector; but such complaints are now rare, and it may be gathered that they have seen in which direction their permanent interests lie. In one way the Sub-Inspectors have lost by their transfer, inasmuch as they can now be dismissed from their appointments by the Board, without the right of appeal to the Department. It was hoped that their exceptional position, as officers belonging actually or virtually to the graded educational service, would have secured them the enjoyment of this right of appeal; but it was held that the Act gave each District Board the power to dismiss without appeal officers of their establishment drawing less than Rs. 100 a month. The right of appeal will therefore apparently be regained by Sub-Inspectors in class VI (Rs. 75—Rs. 100) as soon as they reach the maximum pay of their class. Sub-Inspectors appointed originally by the Boards have of course no such right, and they can only expect such promotion as the Boards may be able to give them.

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25. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pundits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits to schools.
Presidency	192	27,739
Calcutta	2	1,455
Burdwan	296	56,512
Rajshahye	42	12,945
Dacca	69	38,938
Chittagong	37½*	19,690
Patna	94	46,851
Bhagulpore	91	22,914
Chota Nagpore	18	5 256
Orissa	80	44,618
Orissa Tributary Mehals	12	2,221
Total ...	933½	279,139

* Including the Kyoung examiner, who works for six months only.

The number of men was 945½ in the preceding year. They visited 294,876 schools. The falling off is due to the reduction in the number of men employed. The Commissioner of Burdwan doubts whether the system has been successful in that Division, and recommends that after another year's experience it should be reconsidered.

26. District Committees of Public Instruction are still in existence in certain non-regulation districts, namely, those of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, where no District Boards have as yet been formed under Act III (B.C.) of 1885. The Singbhoom Committee held no meeting during the year, all important matters having been decided by the Vice-President after circulating papers to members for opinion. The Manbhoom and Lohardugga Committees met only once, while the Hazaribagh Committee held three meetings for the disposal of business connected with the zillah school. The Sonthal Pergunnahs Committee met three times during the year, to discuss questions regarding the discipline and finances of the zillah school and to award lower primary scholarships. The Darjeeling Committee met twice. The work of the Committee is performed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts by the Deputy Commissioner, and in the Orissa Tributary Mehals by the Superintendent.

27. DISTRICT BOARDS.—The Boards constituted under Act III (B.C.) of 1885 have now worked for about four years. The first triennial elections have taken place in those districts where the elective system is in force, and the newly formed Boards have begun their work in every scheduled district. Revised educational rules under the Act were published by Government shortly after the close of the year, with the object of defining more clearly the functions of the Boards and their relations to the officers of the Department. In the revised rules, the different classes of schools are more clearly defined than before; and the grant-in-aid rules for District Boards have been brought into closer conformity with those prescribed for the Department. The new rules give somewhat larger powers to District Boards than they had previously enjoyed, while any departure from the existing system, in regard to the administration of funds or the control of schools, is made conditional on the sanction of Government. In certain matters the power of the Inspector is more clearly defined; and his position as a controlling officer is established by the requirement that the Boards shall forward to him copies of their educational proceedings, on which he is empowered to make observations. The chief orders of Government relating to District Boards have been incorporated in the new rules, and other changes have been made which departmental experience has found to be advisable. Friction generally arises from the absence of clearly defined powers, and in this respect the new rules are a great improvement on the old, as experience has already shown.

In the following paragraphs I shall have occasion to draw attention to several shortcomings in the work of District Boards. It will be understood that I do this in no spirit of hostility, but with the single desire, by pointing out in what respects their proceedings are open to criticism in these early stages of their existence, to show the way to improvement, and to assist them in the discharge of their responsible duties in future.

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28. In accordance with the views expressed by Government in paragraph 39 of a Resolution, dated the 24th October 1889, on the working of District Boards, Deputy Inspectors of Schools have in nearly every district been appointed *ex-officio* members not only of their respective Boards, but also of the Education Committees to which these bodies have generally delegated their ordinary executive duties. The only districts in which the Deputy Inspector has still no seat on the Board are Julpigoree, Gya, Mozufferpore, and Cuttack; but the Mozufferpore Deputy Inspector has now been nominated by the Chairman for appointment to the Board. The advantages of having an officer of the Deputy Inspector's experience on the Board are manifest. His presence is calculated to minimise friction between the Board and the Education Department, to secure efficient work throughout the district, and to prevent any unwise disposal of funds. Nor, it appears, is there any ground, except perhaps in a few backward districts, for the apprehension that the Deputy Inspector, when appointed to the Board, would monopolise all its powers by virtue of his greater educational experience, and thus rule the district in the name of the Board. The relations between the Board and the Deputy Inspector in the majority of districts is reported to be eminently satisfactory; though as the Board gains experience, it is natural that there should be occasional differences of opinion in matters relating to administration. Mr. Bolton, Magistrate and Chairman of the 24-Pergunnahs Board, remarks that the district has been fortunate in having men of tact sound sense, and good taste in both the Deputy Inspector and the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and that the relations between the Board and the Education Department have therefore been always cordial. The same remark applies generally to the other districts of the Presidency Division. In the Burdwan Division a different note is sounded. The Hooghly Board neglected to consult the Deputy Inspector in many matters of importance, such as the temporary appointment of Sub-Inspectors, the grant and confirmation of leave to teachers, and appointments to vacancies in Board schools. In Beerbhoom the Deputy Inspector states that his proposals are sometimes treated with indifference, and that on some of them, though of a very important nature, no action whatever has been taken; and he adds that, in some instances, his proposals were sent to the Sub-Inspectors for report,—which looks rather like a breach of official etiquette. The Deputy Inspector of Midnapore, while stating that his relations with the Board are generally satisfactory, observes that there are some points of difference to which exception might be taken. The Commissioner of Burdwan notices with surprise the general want of harmony between the Deputy Inspectors and the Boards, and is not sure that the former are wholly free from blame. No friction between the Boards and the Department is reported from the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, and in the Chittagong Division the relation between the two is regarded as satisfactory. In Shahabad and Sarun the Deputy Inspector was not consulted in regard to the administration of middle schools, and it will be seen that the schools suffered in consequence. The relations of the Boards with the Department in the Bhagulpore Division were good; but in Orissa there are serious complaints from two districts. The Joint Inspector reports that the Cuttack Board is "strangely oblivious of its relations with officers who are in no sense its subordinates," and he especially notices the discourtesy of its tone towards the Deputy Inspector. The Government order directing that the Deputy Inspector should be a member of the Board has been allowed to remain a dead letter in this district. In Balasore the attitude of the Sudder Local Board towards the inspecting officers is still reported to be unsatisfactory, and of a nature calculated to lower the officers concerned in the public estimation. The Commissioner has called for an explanation on these points.

In the districts of Dacca, Patna, Chumparun, and Balasore, proposals have been either made or carried out to place cattle-pounds under the inspection of Sub-Inspectors. The practice met with objection from educational officers, as tending to interfere with the inspection of schools; and it has now been definitely forbidden by the Government of Bengal.

29. The educational functions delegated to District Boards include, as pointed out on a previous occasion, the management of Government primary and middle schools, the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment for middle schools under private management, the administration of the primary grant, the conduct of the annual examinations of primary schools for rewards, and the award of

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lower primary scholarships. The Boards are also authorised to establish and maintain, with the sanction of Government, schools of technical instruction, and some have already taken up that question with interest and energy. A good example is furnished in the Technical Institute established by the District Board of Rungpore, which has attained considerable success. To enable the Boards to carry out the various duties devolving on them, the services of nearly all the Sub-Inspectors were transferred to them, only 21 of these officers being retained for the supervision of schools in municipalities and cantonments, which, under the Act, were outside the jurisdiction of the Boards. The grants to the several Boards were fixed with reference to the actual expenditure under these heads at the time of transfer; and two expanding sources of revenue, namely pounds and a portion (or in some districts the whole) of the ferries, were made over, a Government grant being added if the income from these sources was not sufficient to balance the account. It appears, however, that the income from ferries and pounds has not kept pace with the increased educational requirements of some districts, while in others it has remained stationary or has positively fallen off, so that the educational operations of the Boards in many districts are seriously hampered for want of funds. The Nuddea Board applied for an extra grant of Rs. 1,774 to enable it to establish an equilibrium between their receipts and charges on account of education for the year 1888-89. The proposal was, however, negatived on the ground that future surpluses are expected to extinguish this temporary deficit. Similar orders were issued in reply to applications from District Boards for increased allotments on the promotion of Sub-Inspectors from class to class.

30. In the following paragraphs are summarised the observations of the higher inspecting officers of the Department on the working of District and Local Boards during the year.

The administration of primary schools continued to be carried on upon the lines laid down by Government. In Jessore some teachers of primary schools are reported to have been improperly removed, and in the case of one of them no reason was assigned for his removal, the order having been communicated on a "money-order coupon" bearing the signature of nobody. The matter is under inquiry. Several officers again complain of great delay in the despatch of business, especially in disposing of reward bills and in making up examination results. The case of the Hooghly district is so typical that I extract from the divisional report the remarks of the Assistant Inspector:—

"Though the lower primary scholarship examination was held so long as four months ago, the scholarships have not yet been awarded. Between the conclusion of the examination and the declaration of the results an interval of two months would have been, in the Deputy Inspector's opinion, quite sufficient. The delay, so painful to the boys, in awarding scholarships and in announcing the general results, happened in spite of the help rendered by Sub-Inspectors, who did much of the work in connection with the examination which, during the *pre*-Board period, used to be performed by the Education clerk alone. Then, again, the reward examinations began and ended in winter, and though 'it is now mid-summer,' as the Deputy Inspector regretfully writes, 'the rewards have not yet been distributed,' and the consequence is that the gurus have lost patience."

In Beerbhoom the Magistrate had to notice irregularities in the method of accounting for public money. He observes:—"Here is another instance of non-reconcilable tables. The explanation is worded so as to be scarcely intelligible, and it is hopelessly bad. It all means that the sum of Rs. 714 realised for the Board by fines and fees, and actually the property of the Board, have never been credited to the Board or brought into the Board's accounts at all. The money has in fact been spent without having ever been brought into account. This is a *very* serious matter, and shows a most careless and dangerous way of keeping accounts in the Board's office. This money appears to have been spent without the Board's sanction, or even their knowledge." The Magistrate has a further complaint to make against the Board of "an open breach of plain rules" in the misapplication of part of the primary grant to the support of a middle vernacular school. On the point of delay the Commissioner of Burdwan remarks that "the prompt disposal of routine business is often seriously hampered by the necessity (not always obvious) of bringing it before the Board or the Education Committee."

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31. The interests of Sonthal education in Bankura are reported to have suffered owing to the absence of proper supervision of the Sub-Inspectors by the Board. The Commissioner is making inquiries into this complaint. The Jamui Local Board in Monghyr is reported to have been dilatory in the despatch of business, and in some cases payments to gurus were made six months after the due date. In Maldah also payments to gurus were delayed so long as to create discontent among them. The Deputy Inspector of Sarun complains that the district allotment is reallotted to the three Local Boards, each of which endeavours to effect savings from its assignment regardless of the interests of education, and that such a method has the effect of arresting the growth of schools. In the Resolution quoted above on the working of District Boards, the Lieutenant-Governor particularly insisted on the grants placed at the disposal of Boards for primary education being fully and properly expended; adding that no proposal to raise or assist any other class of schools at the expense of the primary grant would be tolerated. In the section on primary education it will be seen that these orders have not been fully carried out. In twenty districts savings, amounting in some cases to Rs. 3,000, have been made in the primary allotments up to a total sum of Rs. 20,000. A few districts, on the other hand, have utilised part of their earlier savings so as to make larger grants during the past year; but there is still a saving on the total allotments for the year in scheduled districts, while the savings of the previous year have not been fully expended. Grants have also been made from the primary allotment for the support of middle schools; a practice which will be more fully discussed in the section on primary schools.

32. The highest educational duties devolving on District Boards are connected with the management or control of middle schools of various classes, and in regard to these matters, satisfaction has not always been expressed. The Deputy Inspector of Nuddea reports that the grants to two aided middle schools had to be suspended for various irregularities, and that the Secretaries of both these schools happened to be Chairmen of Local Boards in the district. The Deputy Inspector of Jessore says that the procedure laid down in the rules for the sanction of special grants was not followed. The Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle quotes Mr. Skrine, the Magistrate of Rungpore, in reference to the control of middle schools. Mr. Skrine says:—

"The Board's main attention is concentrated on the numerous and important public works undertaken under its auspices, and educational operations come in for a very secondary share. We have an Education Committee which meets monthly and works fairly, and we work harmoniously with the educational authorities. I am, however, inclined to doubt the wisdom of relieving the Education Department of the charge of schools above the upper primary status. It should be borne in mind that education is peculiarly an art which needs special training and special aptitudes, neither of which is or can be possessed for many years to come by such bodies as District Boards. Under present auspices, the heat and burden of the day are borne by the Chairman, who cannot be expected to exercise the minute supervision essential to a proper utilisation of the Board's funds.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, writes to the same effect:—"I doubt much if the interests of education have been promoted by the smaller control now exercised by your Department." The Chairman of the Gya Board states that the middle schools "tax the utmost energies of the Board to keep them up in an efficient and decent state. The people did not contribute anything towards the cost of repairs of school-houses and supply of furniture, and the Board has to use its influence to procure these for the schools." The Shahabad Board is reported to have "allowed the inefficiency of their own and their aided middle schools to become a standing reproach." In Sarun it is stated that the District Board has carried out the management of schools so hurriedly that it has resulted in the abolition of certain middle schools, their grants being apparently saved. The Assistant Inspector adds that the general reduction of grants in this district has tended to depress middle school education.

33. All these statements and criticisms may be just and well-founded; but at the same time they leave out of sight the fact that this decline in efficiency is part of the necessary price paid for Local Self-Government. The Boards have to learn their work, and many shortcomings are discovered in the process, which nevertheless has an educational value of its own. It may be hoped that the decline is only temporary; and meanwhile I may perhaps quote what I wrote two years ago on this subject:—"It may be assumed that officers of the

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Department know for the present a good deal more about school management than a District Board knows. They can best utilise their knowledge in the interests of education by adopting towards the Board such an attitude of friendly vigilance as will make it clear that, while always ready to render help when help is desired or is necessary, it is equally their wish that the Board should learn how to do for itself, and to do well, the work which has been entrusted to its hands." Since these words were written, one Deputy Inspector has been censured and transferred for adopting a hostile attitude towards his District Board; but I am glad to state that such instances are exceptional.

34. The divisional reports are generally silent as to the examination of the quarterly accounts of educational payments furnished by the District Boards to the Circle Inspector. In the Presidency Division, however, they appear to have been regularly checked, and the Boards are reported to have taken due notice of the irregularities pointed out by the Inspector.

35. Some of the Inspectors' reports contain notices of the constitution and internal working of the District and Local Boards, while others are silent on the point. It appears that educational functions of a more or less important character have been entrusted to Local Boards in three of the districts of the Presidency Division, while in the remaining two, namely, Khoolna and the 24-Pergunnahs, the District Boards themselves do all the work. The Inspector, who has been supplied from time to time with copies of the educational proceedings of the several District Boards, states that "the bulk of the work is performed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman (generally the latter) in his executive capacity, with the help of such notes as the Board's office can furnish. Such a state of things would perhaps call for no notice in the self-governing communities of the West; but in an Eastern country, we are so apt to drift unconsciously into personal government, even under the most favoured circumstances, that we have need of special care in regulating the work of the Boards to prevent not only a general lack of interest on the part of members, but also the evils of autocratic rule in the name of self-government."

In Hooghly, where the Board met only six times during the year, many important questions, which could not wait for two months, were disposed of by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman in his executive capacity. In Burdwan the District Board, having delegated to the Local Boards its powers of control over both primary and secondary schools, has virtually very little work to do in connection with education, and that little is not promptly done. This transfer of authority to newly-constituted bodies like the Local Boards, was characterised by the Commissioner as "a dangerous experiment." The Magistrate-Chairman disposed of business in his executive capacity, but questions which he referred to the Education Committee remained undecided. The Chairman has himself said that the educational work taken up and decided by the Board was *nil*. In Midnapore also the Chairman disposed of much important business in his executive capacity, in consultation with the Deputy Inspector. In Howrah the Local Boards were entrusted with the conduct of the lower primary scholarship examination and the appointment of examiners; but on the representation of the Deputy Inspector that this was against the rules, the District Board have taken the work into their own hands. It is reported that the educational matters entrusted to the Local Boards were not disposed of by them properly and in time, and the step is regarded as premature. In Patna the District Board has 24 members, of whom 15 are Mahomedans, although Mahomedans form only one-eighth of the total population. The Local Boards of the Patna Division are not well spoken of as regards the efficient despatch of work. In Shahabad, according to the Sub-Inspector's report, they have done but little for education, and "the District Board has overlooked this, and has allowed the inefficiency of their own and their aided middle schools to become a standing reproach." Nine meetings of the Sudder Local Board of Mozufferpore were postponed owing to the non-attendance of members. A similar difficulty is sometimes found in securing a quorum for the Education Committee. Members attending meetings of the District Board itself are entitled to draw travelling allowances, but those attending educational meetings have to provide for their own conveyance. At the same time the District Board by itself is not always the best fitted to deal in the first instance with educational business, which should be discussed and hammered into shape by a body composed more or less of experts. Again, as observed by Mr. Bellett, it is ordinarily not easy

to arouse any enthusiasm for educational work, except on such occasions as present opportunities for the exercise of patronage, when the Board becomes eager and excited enough, though perhaps not alawys very judicious in the bestowal of its patronage. On the whole it appears that the transfer of large educational powers to Local Boards has not been successful, and that more may be expected from the appointment of Educational Committees, of which the Deputy Inspector will naturally be a member, and whose work will be afterwards reviewed by the full Board. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

36. The annual education reports were in some cases submitted by the District Boards long after the 1st May, the date fixed by Government. The reports from Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Khoolna did not reach the Inspector till after the printing of the divisional report, the actual dates being 14th June, 3rd July, and 25th July respectively. The report of the Midnapore Board was not received by the Inspector up to the 31st May. Mr. Bellett states that the report of the Julpigoree District Board is a very meagre production, and not being drawn up on the usual plan, though short, it is not very clear. In the Chittagong Division the Boards' reports were also received late, namely, the Noakholly report on the 18th May, that of Chittagong on the 26th May, and that of Tipperah on the 2nd June. It is not stated whether the annual reports had been passed by the District Boards at their meetings. They were probably drawn up by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and sent through the Magistrate to the Inspector. No reports were received from the District Boards of Sarun and Chumparun.

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37. Again, as in the year 1887-88, a considerable increase in the number of collegiate institutions is to be recorded for the year 1889-90. With the exception of the Armenian College in Calcutta and of the Uttarpara College, all those that have come into existence in the last three years are unaided. It will also be remembered that the Uttarpara College is only aided in a special sense; the school alone being formally aided, while some of the staff attached to the school also teach the college classes. The whole of the additional cost arising from the opening of the college department is borne by the Board of Management. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In 1887-88 six new colleges were added to the list, though two of these, namely, Bishop's College and the collegiate classes of the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, had been previously in existence, but not included in the returns. Of the four new ones, two—the Bangabasi and the Roberts Memorial College—were in Calcutta; and two—the Uttarpara and Tej Narayan Colleges—were outside it. In the same year also the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges were transferred from Government to local management. In 1888-89 the only addition was the Armenian College, then returned as unaided, but now included in the aided list. In the year 1889-90 four new colleges have sprung into existence: they are the Raj Chandra College and the Braja Mohan Institution, both at Burrisal, the Behar National College at Bankipore, and a college department recently opened in connection with La Martinière for girls in Calcutta.

38. Altogether, and without reckoning the two colleges that were merely brought on the returns in 1887-88, there has been an increase of nine collegiate institutions in the last three years, namely, from 29 to 38, though four of these are small colleges or departments having less than 10 students each. Government institutions have fallen within that period from 13 to 11; aided (including municipal) institutions have risen from 7 to 9, by the inclusion of the Midnapore, Uttarpara, and Armenian Colleges in the aided list, and the withdrawal of its grant from the Doveton College; and unaided colleges (if the two departments of the Doveton and La Martinière are separately counted) have risen from 9 to 18. The increase of 9 is thus made up. Seven are new institutions, four of these (including the college classes of La Martinière for Girls) being in Calcutta and three outside it; and two (the Berhampore and Doveton Colleges) have been transferred from the class of Government and aided colleges respectively to the unaided list.

39. It has been thought that the foregoing brief *resumé* of the recent progress of collegiate institutions, and of the increasing demand that exists for them, may not be without interest, though it does not fall exactly within

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the scope of the yearly report. The changes for the year 1889-90 are as follows:—One college (the Armenian) has been transferred from the unaided to the aided list, and four new colleges or departments of colleges have been opened. Two unaided institutions (the Bishop's and Roberts Memorial Colleges) have failed to furnish returns for the past year.

40. The following table gives the usual statistics of attendance in colleges, together with the rates of fees:—

Statement of Attendance in Colleges for general education.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Government (11)—	Rs.					
First-grade Colleges.						
Presidency College	12	180	258	333	399	423
Hooghly ,, ...	6	143	104	156	157	123
Dacca ,, ...	6	131	193	250	280	270
Krishnagar ,, ...	5	55	51	70	86	83
Rajshahye ,, ...	3	44	78	110	89	79
Patna ,, ...	6	204	189	270	314	231
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	4	38	52	60	71	54
Bethune School (College classes)	3	5	4	6	8	13
Second-grade Colleges.						
Sanskrit College	5	48	54	60	89	89*
Calcutta Madrassa	2	20	15	23	25	27
Chittagong College	3	26	39	45	55	41
Total ...	...	894	1,037	1,383	1,573	1,433
Municipal (1)—						
Midnapore College	5	21	24	42	55	35
Aided (8)—						
General Assembly's Institution	5	304	342	415	348	329
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	5	273	202	203	243	167
St. Xavier's College	6	206	160	189	220	235
London Mission College, Bhowanipore ...	5	64	61	83	42	74
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	10	3	5	5	12	19
Narail Victoria College	3	...	9	22	37	44
Uttarpara ,, ...	4	...	...	29	57	52
Armenian	6	...	...	...	4	6
Total ...	...	850	779	946	963	926
Unaided (18)—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	556	590	837	862	706
City College	3	174	232	269	290	317
Doveton College	10	25	16	13	19	5
La Martinière, Calcutta (for boys) ...	Free	4	5	6	6	5
Albert College	3	37	55	111	148	188
Ripon ,, ...	3	149	188	274	430	525
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	142	136	223	248	190
Jagannath ,, Dacca	3	112	129	245	346	219
Berhampore College	3	34	24	54	113	116
Bishop's College, Calcutta	15‡	...	...	10	14	... §
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagulpore ...	4	...	...	17	46	49
Bangabasi College	3	...	...	53	65	47
Roberts' Memorial College, Calcutta ...	10	...	...	3	2	... §
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	10	...	...	5	4	5
Rajchandra College, Burisaul	3	...	...	...	...	27
Braja Mohan Institution, Burisaul ...	3	...	...	...	...	61
Behar National College, Bankipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
La Martiniere, Calcutta, for girls (College classes).	Free	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	1,233	1,375	2,123	2,593	2,488
Grand Total ...	...	2,998	3,215	4,494	5,184	4,882

* Including 50 non-matriculated students reading for the Sanskrit Title Examination.
† Transferred from the unaided to the aided list.
‡ Inclusive of board and lodging.
§ Furnished no returns, and therefore excluded from General Table III.

41. The total number of college students, which has been advancing with rapid strides every year for the last five years, has now met with a slight check. It has been frequently explained that the number of college students at the close of every year varies with the amount of raw material provided in

the shape of candidates passing the Entrance Examination next preceding, nearly all of whom flock to the colleges at the beginning of the ensuing session. Thus in April 1887, 69 per cent. of the candidates passed the Entrance Examination, and there was a corresponding increase of nearly 1,300 students at the close of the year 1887-88. The number passing the Entrance Examination of 1888 was only 46 per cent., and the increase in 1888-89 fell to 700 new students. At the Entrance Examination of 1889 only 24 per cent. passed, and thus the new material was not sufficient to repair the waste caused by candidates leaving the colleges after taking their degree or otherwise. The number has accordingly fallen by 300, from 5,184 to 4,882. The decrease is thus distributed:—140 in Government, 57 in aided, and 105 in unaided colleges.

42. Among Government colleges, that at Patna has suffered the largest reduction—from 314 to 231, due in this instance to a special cause, namely, the opening of the Behar National College in Bankipore, an institution under private management which has recently been affiliated up to the First Arts Standard. The Presidency College shows some increase; and so also, it is satisfactory to note, do the small college departments of the Bethune School and the Calcutta Madrassa. By reason of the variety of the courses taught in it, the Presidency College takes the lead among all the colleges of Bengal. A suggestion has recently been made by the University to the Government of Bengal that the course of study in this college should be enlarged and completed by the addition of geology, physiology, and botany to its curriculum. The subjects named are included among those prescribed by the University for the B.A. degree; but in no college of Bengal is a complete course of instruction given in them. The addition would enable the Presidency College to realise, to a far greater extent than has hitherto been found possible, the idea of a "teaching university." The extension proposed would involve considerable outlay, though at the same time experience shows that, in proportion as the staff of the Presidency College is strengthened, its numbers and its fee-receipts increase. It may be a question whether Indian students have as yet shown such aptitude for the natural sciences, or sciences of observation, as would justify the Government in incurring large additional expenditure for the mere purpose of multiplying the avenues that lead to the B.A. degree, without increasing the number of genuine students of science; but that question apart, the policy of the day clearly tends more and more towards the concentration of higher educational effort in the Presidency College, and the gradual retirement of Government from the outlying colleges, where private enterprise may in time be trusted to take up the work.

43. Both by their situation and their numbers, the Patna and Dacca Colleges occupy the next place of importance, and in each institution a full staff is maintained. Two new professors, Messrs. James and Hallward, were appointed by the Secretary of State towards the close of the year, and were posted to the two colleges just named, in order to replace two professors going on leave or retirement. The Ravenshaw College of Cuttack, though at present kept up on an economical footing, has a considerable future before it as the single college for the province of Orissa. The Hooghly College has fallen off in numbers, and its proximity to Calcutta renders its permanent maintenance a matter of less urgency. In accordance with the declared and accepted policy of the Department, its staff of European professors has been reduced. The Krishnagar and Rajshahye Colleges have been threatened institutions ever since the report of the Education Commission declared them of secondary importance. Each of these, like the Ravenshaw College, has now been placed under a European Principal of the subordinate service, assisted by a staff of graduates of the Calcutta University. The reduction in their cost will, it may be hoped, facilitate the transfer of these colleges to local management. The Chittagong College is of little educational importance, but it costs little, and its maintenance can hardly be objected to. The Sanskrit College, the Calcutta Madrassa, and the college classes of the Bethune Girls' School, are institutions of special interest and value, and need no arguments for their retention.

44. Among aided colleges, the Free Church Institution has suffered the greatest decline—from 243 to 167. The General Assembly's College continues at the head of the aided list, and numbers twice as many students as the former. The second place is taken by St. Xavier's College. The order here indicated is confirmed by the results of the University examinations. It will be seen directly

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that the grants which these colleges respectively receive from Government are no longer in proportion to the importance and usefulness of each. Proposals are, however, under consideration, by the bodies that control these institutions in Scotland, for the amalgamation of the General Assembly's and Free Church Colleges into one. From an educational point of view, the project is highly to be commended, as tending to the concentration of effort and the increase of efficiency. The London Mission College shows a large apparent increase; but this is really due to the re-inclusion in the returns of those students who, at the close of the year, had been sent up for examination. In the last report the names of such students were erroneously excluded.

45. Of unaided colleges, and indeed of colleges of every class, the Metropolitan Institution continues to head the list in point of numbers, though it suffered a loss of 156 pupils in 1889-90. The Ripon College has taken a long stride in advance, and now stands, numerically, a good second to the former. The City College comes next in order; and these three Calcutta institutions number between them many more pupils than are reading in all the Government colleges of Bengal. The Maharajah's College of Burdwan and the Jagannath College of Dacca have both lost many pupils; and this notwithstanding the fact that in the former no fees are charged. The latter has been disaffiliated in Law, and its affiliation in Arts has been reduced from the B.A. to the F.A. standard—facts which probably account for the diminution in its numbers, though the Principal prefers to explain it by the unfavourable results of the Entrance Examination, and to the opening of two practically free colleges at Burrisal. The two colleges just referred to, which have been established in a spirit of mutual rivalry, in a town where there is certainly not room for more than one institution of the class, are maintained, not so much by any genuine local demand, as by the offer of free tuition to all comers. Such an offer, in the present state of collegiate education, cannot be otherwise than demoralising to the students; and it becomes a serious question whether institutions conducted on such principles should be allowed the privilege of competing for Government scholarships. The Berhampore College is a conspicuous instance of the success of an institution transferred to local management; and its fortunes may be usefully compared with those of the Midnapore College, which was transferred at the same time. In 1887, the year before the transfer, the number of students in each institution was 24; but while the number in the Midnapore College is now only 35, the attendance in the Berhampore College has risen to 116. The Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagulpore is making fair progress in point of attendance, the number having risen from 17 to 49 in two years. By the opening, within the last year, of the Behar National College at Bankipore, there are now two institutions, besides the Patna College, which give collegiate instruction to the students of Behar. Both are affiliated up to the First Arts standard only.

46. In the following table the usual comparison is made between the number of students borne on the registers of colleges on the 31st December and 31st March respectively. It may be repeated, in explanation of the table, that many students who have failed at the First Arts or the B.A. examination of the previous year, and who are required by the regulations of the University to read in a college for a further term of six months before again presenting themselves, remove their names in January or February after that requirement has been satisfied. Hence it is at the earlier date that the true strength of the colleges is shown. The following statement brings out the difference:—

Class of Institution.	Reading for F.A.		Reading for B.A.		Reading for M.A.		Total.	
	On 31st December 1889.	On 31st March 1890.	On 31st December 1889.	On 31st March 1890.	On 31st December 1889.	On 31st March 1890.	On 31st December 1889.	On 31st March 1890.
Government ...	1,134	905	529	422	127	106	1,790	1,433
Aided* ...	711	654	307	287	18	20	1,036	961
Unaided ...	1,933	1,867	588	586	22	35	2,543	2,488
Total ...	3,778	3,426	1,424	1,295	167	161	5,369	4,882

* Including municipal.

It thus appears that between January and March 352 F.A. and 129 B.A. students removed their names from the rolls of the colleges on the grounds specified. As in previous years, the loss is practically confined to Government colleges, owing to their greater strictness in conforming to the rule that a student's name shall not remain on the books after he has ceased to attend and to pay fees. Thus, the true strength of the Presidency College for the chief part of the year was 556, the number on the 31st December, though by the 31st March it had fallen to 423. Similarly, at the Patna College the number fell from 330 to 231. On the other hand, the number of students at the City and Ripon Colleges was stationary at the two dates, while in the Metropolitan Institution it increased from 692 to 706.

47. The expenditure in Government, aided, and unaided colleges is shown in the following statement. The average yearly cost of each student is calculated on the average monthly roll number :—

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for General Education for 1890.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1889-90. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal fund.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT. From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	428	503	476	79,137*	...	72,546	...	1,51,683	157 5 3	144 3 7½	301 8 10½
Hooghly ,, ...	123	148	118	36,216	...	11,003	...	47,219	244 11 2½	74 5 5½	319 0 8
Dacca ,, ...	270	290	273	22,361	...	21,236	...	43,597	77 1 8	73 3 8	150 5 4
Krishnagar ,, ...	83	80	69	15,636	...	3,968	1,796	21,400	195 7 2	72 0 9	267 7 11
Patna ,, ...	231	306	284	34,012	...	23,258	...	57,270	111 2 5	76 0 1	187 2 6
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ... ,, ...	54	71	50	17,358	...	3,640	898	21,896	244 7 9	63 14 8	308 6 5
Rajshahye College ...	79	95	88	9,032	...	3,532	10,985	23,549	95 1 2	152 13 0	247 14 2
Bethune School (college classes)	13	12	9	4,431	...	423	...	4,854	369 4 0	35 4 0	404 8 0
Sanskrit College ...	89	88	79	22,871	...	1,434	...	24,305	259 14 8½	16 4 8½	276 3 0
Calcutta Madrassa ...	27	36	24	9,199	...	854	...	10,053	255 8 5	23 11 7	279 4 0
Chittagong College ...	41	49	44	2,212	...	1,525	92	4,129	45 2 3½	39 1 11½	84 4 3
Total ..	1,433	1,678	1,514	2,52,465	...	1,43,719	13,771	4,09,955	150 7 3	93 13 8	244 4 11
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	35	42	30	2,115	...	2,028	2,718	6,861	50 5 8	113 0 0	163 5 8
Aided—											
General Assembly's Institution	329	354	285	6,000	...	15,023	23,364	44,387	16 15 2	108 7 0	125 6 2
Free Church Institution and Duff College	167	186	148	7,300	...	8,731	15,929	31,960	38 11 4	132 9 8	171 4 7
St. Xavier's College ...	235	213	203	4,200	...	10,881	18,446	33,480	19 11 6	137 7 5	157 2 11
London Mission College, Bhowanipore ...	74	81	53	3,000	...	4,165	8,560	15,725	37 0 7	157 1 7	194 2 2
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college classes)	19	16	14	1,800	...	1,510	9,160	12,470	112 8 0	666 14 0	779 6 0
Narail Victoria College	44	43	29	665	...	747	2,142	3,554	15 7 5	67 3 0	82 10 5
Uttarpara College ...	52	62	42	509	...	3,005	3,158	6,672	8 3 4	99 6 5	107 9 9
Armenian ,, ...	6	5	4	1,000	...	1,348	...	2,348	200 0 0	269 9 7	469 9 7
Total ...	926	990	778	24,374	...	45,360	80,762	1,50,496	25 6 3	131 6 0	156 12 3
Unaided—											
Metropolitan Institution	706	680	...	...	...	25,129	5,607	30,736	...	45 3 2	45 3 2
City College	317	290	247	...	...	10,328	4,451	14,774	...	50 15 1	50 15 1
Doveton College ...	5	8	7	...	...	1,003	3,197	4,200	...	525 0 0	525 0 0
La Martiniere for Boys	5	5	5	(Returns not furnished.)							
Albert College	188	140	85	...	...	3,812	...	3,812	...	27 3 7	27 3 7
Ripon ,, ...	525	423	407	...	...	16,420	...	16,420	...	38 13 1	38 13 1
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	190	220	166	...	...	...	7,850	7,850	...	35 10 11	35 10 11
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	219	294	278	...	...	10,649	...	10,649	...	36 3 6	36 3 6
Berhampore College ...	116	113	89	...	...	2,810	12,250	15,060	...	133 4 4	133 4 4
Bishop's ,, ...	...	...	...	(Returns not furnished.)							
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagulpore	49	48	40	...	...	1,869	2,451	4,320	...	90 0 0	90 0 0
Bangabasi College ...	47	46	45	...	...	877	3,623	4,500	...	97 13 3	97 13 3
Roberts Memorial College	...	...	...	(Returns not furnished.)							
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	5	5	5	...	...	300	2,100	2,400	...	480 0 0	480 0 0
Raj Chandra College, Burrisal	27	33	21	...	...	111	3,600	3,711	...	112 7 3	112 7 3
Braja Mohun Institution, Burrisal ...	61	60	44	(Returns not furnished.)							
Behar National College	25	25	18	...	...	543	2,092	2,635	...	105 6 4	105 6 4
La Martiniere for Girls (college classes) ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2,700	2,700	...	900 0 0	900 0 0
Total ...	2,488	2,393	1,520	...	...	78,840	49,921	1,28,767	...	51 11 6	51 11 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,882	5,073	3,842	2,78,954	...	2,04,953	1,47,172	6,91,079	55 11 3	82 4 8	137 15 11

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,989 for municipal taxes and Rs. 1,000 for apparatus.

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The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased during the year from Rs. 6,38,954 to Rs. 6,91,079. Of this increase of Rs. 52,125, the Government share amounts to Rs. 23,781, and the share contributed from private sources to Rs. 28,344; this last amount being made up of an increase of Rs. 34,654 in the receipts from endowments and other private sources, arising chiefly from the opening of four new colleges, and of a decrease of Rs. 6,310 in fees, due to the falling off in the number of students. The Government contribution to the total cost of collegiate education in Bengal has increased from a fraction under to a fraction over 40 per cent.

48. In Government colleges the total cost has increased from Rs. 3,83,365 to Rs. 4,09,955, and the cost to provincial revenues from Rs. 2,30,409 to Rs. 2,52,465. The annual cost of each student in a Government college increased from Rs. 233 to Rs. 244, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150. The increase of Rs. 22,000 in the Government expenditure arose partly from the fact that fewer officers than usual were absent on furlough during the year, and partly from the loss of students and their fees —a cause which affected all colleges alike. The chief share of the increased cost was incurred in the Presidency and Patna Colleges, namely, Rs. 7,200 in the former and Rs. 9,000 in the latter. In the Presidency College, Mr. Tawney was on duty for the whole of the year, while in the previous year he had been on leave for nine months—a difference of Rs. 9,000. Also Messrs. Prothero and P. C. Roy were added to the staff of the college in pursuance of the accepted policy of keeping it at the highest possible level of efficiency, and a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was made for apparatus. On the other hand, the strengthening of the staff resulted in a large increase in the number of students —the highest number reached was 560—and in a corresponding rise in the fee-receipts from Rs. 60,836 to Rs. 72,546. As compared with 1887-88, the cost of the Presidency College to Government increased from Rs. 77,322 to Rs. 79,137, while the fee-receipts increased within the same two years from Rs. 48,646 to Rs. 72,546. In the Patna College, officers in higher grades were appointed in the year 1889-90, while there was a decrease of Rs. 2,640 in fee-receipts owing to the causes specified above.

The cost of the Hooghly College is out of proportion to its size and usefulness, but under recent changes it will be materially lessened. The chief part of the cost of the Rajshahye College is met from endowments; but both the 'threatened' colleges of Rajshahye and Krishnagar still lay a considerable burden on the provincial finances, though the charges in the latter college have now been reduced.

Notwithstanding the total increase of cost in the Presidency College in the year 1889-90, the cost of the education of each student has fallen, owing to the great increase in numbers, from Rs. 312 to Rs. 301, and the cost to Government from Rs. 169 to Rs. 157. The figures may be compared with those of 1885-86, when each student in the Presidency College cost Government Rs. 389. In the Sanskrit College, the Calcutta Madrassa, and the Bethune College—institutions, as before remarked, of special interest and importance—it is satisfactory to notice that the cost of the education of each student to Government has fallen considerably, notably in the Bethune College (from Rs. 533 to Rs. 369) owing to an increase in the number of young ladies in the college classes from 8 to 13.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the grants made to the three leading aided colleges are not in proportion to their size and usefulness. The General Assembly's College, with 329 students and a total expenditure of Rs. 44,387, draws a grant of Rs. 500 a month; the Free Church Institution, with 167 students and a total expenditure of Rs. 31,860, a grant of Rs. 600 a month; and St. Xavier's College, with 235 students and expenditure estimated at Rs. 33,480, a grant of Rs. 350 a month. If the projected amalgamation of the two former institutions is carried out, these inequalities can be removed.

49. First Examination in Arts.—The following table shows the results of the First Examination in Arts held in March 1890.

First Arts Examination, February 1890.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	155	8	20	68	96
Hooghly „	82	5	10	29	44
Dacca „	127	1	11	35	47
Krishnagar „	46	1	3	17	21
Patna „	182	1	8	57	66
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack)	45	...	4	18	22
Rajshahye „	59	...	4	22	26
Bethune School	3	...	1	2	3
Sanskrit College	15	...	1	7	8
Calcutta Madrassa	18	...	1	11	12
Chittagong College	39	...	2	15	17
Total ...	771	16	65	281	362
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	35	...	2	10	12
Aided—					
General Assembly's College	134	1	5	52	58
Free Church Institution and Duff College	71	1	4	16	21
St. Xavier's College	105	2	5	22	29
London Mission College, Bhowanipore ...	43	...	2	14	16
Narail Victoria „	23	...	1	6	7
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	5	...	...	3	3
Uttarpara College	39	...	4	11	15
Armenian „	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	425	4	21	124	149
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	330	1	23	101	125
City „	155	1	10	28	39
Doveton „	7	...	1	2	3
La Martiniere „	7	1	2	4	7
Ripon „	225	2	18	55	75
Albert „	124	1	5	23	29
Bishop's „	2	...	...	1	1
Berhampore „	66	...	4	20	24
Maharajah's „ (Burdwan)	113	...	2	38	40
Jagannath „ (Dacca)	261	...	6	65	71
Tez Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagulpore	35	...	1	9	10
Bangabasi „	41	...	1	13	14
Raj Chandra „ Burrisal ...	12	...	1	7	8
Braja Mohan Institution „ ...	20	...	...	10	10
Behar National College	18	...	...	3	3
Total ...	1,416	6	74	379	459
Teachers and private students	76	...	1	13	14
Grand Total ...	2,723	26	163	807	996

The proportion of successful candidates increased from 27·5 to 36·5 per cent. The candidates who appeared at the previous examination were the Entrance candidates of the "Jubilee" year 1887, who had been let through on very easy terms, and consequently failed in large numbers when they came to the F.A. examination of 1889. The F.A. candidates of 1890 were those who had passed the Entrance examination of 1888, when a more rigorous test was applied. The candidates therefore came up to the examination in a better state of preparation. In Government colleges the percentage of success was 47, in aided colleges 34, and in unaided 32·6. The Presidency and Hooghly were the only large colleges that passed more than half their candidates. The Government colleges at Krishnagar, Rajshahye, Cuttack, and Chittagong, and the General Assembly's Institution of Calcutta, passed between 40 and 50 per cent. Some of the smaller colleges, it will be seen, did well: in particular, from La Martinière and the Bethune College all the candidates passed —7 and 3 respectively. The Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrassa passed more than 50 per cent.

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50. The following table shows the religion of the candidates:—

First Arts Examination, February 1890.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Hindus	2,426	24	146	701	871
Mahomedans	158	...	2	55	57
Christians	43	1	8	17	26
Others	96	1	7	34	42
Total ...	2,723	26	163	807	996

The greatest proportionate increase is in the number of successful Mahomedan candidates—57 passing against 21 in the previous year.

51. Fifty-two senior scholarships were awarded on the results of the examination, including two special scholarships for girls, one of which fell to La Martiniere and the other to the Doveton Institution. The following is the list:—

Senior Scholarships, 1890.

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	6	2	8
Hooghly „	2	5	7
Dacca „	...	5	5
Krishnagar „	...	3	3
Patna „	...	6	6
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2
Rajshahye „	...	3	3
Total ...	8	26	34
Municipal—			
Midnapore College ...	...	1	1
Aided—			
General Assembly's College ...	...	1	1
Free Church Institution and Duff College.	...	1	1
St. Xavier's College	1	1	2
Uttarpara „	...	1	1
Total	1	4	5
Unaided—			
Metropolitan College	...	1	1
City „	1	...	1
Doveton „	...	1*	1
La Martiniere „	1*	1	2
Albert „	...	1	1
Ripon „	...	2	2
Burdwan Raj „	...	1	1
Berhampore „	...	1	1
Jagannath „ (Dacca) ...	...	1	1
Raj Chandra „ (Burrisal) ...	...	1	1
Total ...	2	10	12
Grand Total ...	11	41	52

* Special scholarships for girls.

Of the ten scholarships of the first grade that are awarded by open competition, eight fell to Government colleges, which also won two-thirds of the whole number awarded. Unaided colleges did better than in the previous year, when only six scholarships fell to their share. Aided colleges were less successful than in 1889, when they won eight scholarships.

As in previous years, the majority of the successful candidates have elected to hold their scholarships in Government colleges, though the number of those choosing unaided institutions has considerably increased.

The scholarship-holders are equally divided between those choosing the course in literature and the course in science for the B.A. degree—25 of each. The experience of this and the previous two years has shown that a larger proportion of candidates are successful in the latter course than in the former,

and this has its natural effect upon the choice of candidates. One scholar has chosen medicine and one civil engineering.

52. B.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the B.A. examination of 1890:—

B.A. Examination, 1890.

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Passed.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
Government—															
Presidency College ...	114	3	19	35	57	33	3	9	8	20	147	6	28	43	77
Hooghly ,, ...	21	1	1	8	10	5	...	1	2	3	26	1	2	10	13
Krishnagar ,, ...	10	...	...	4	4	5	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	5	5
Dacca ,, ...	45	1	3	16	20	9	...	...	4	4	54	1	3	20	24
Patna ,, ...	44	...	3	15	18	8	...	...	5	5	52	...	3	20	23
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	10	...	2	4	6	2	...	...	2	2	12	...	2	6	8
Rajshahye College ...	5	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	3
Bethune School, College Department	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	252	5	31	85	121	65	3	10	22	35	317	8	41	107	156
Aided—															
General Assembly's Institution	60	...	4	21	25	3	...	...	...	...	69	...	4	21	25
Free Church Institution and Duff College	50	1	1	11	13	..	...	...	...	...	50	1	1	11	13
St. Xavier's College ...	33	2	4	5	11	17	...	...	8	8	50	2	4	13	19
London Mission College, Bhowanipore	14	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	6	7
Total ...	163	3	10	43	56	20	...	...	8	8	183	3	10	51	64
Unaided—															
Metropolitan Institution	139	1	11	52	64	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	52	64
City College	47	...	3	15	18	25	...	...	14	14	72	...	3	29	32
Ripon ,,	156	...	3	42	45	8	...	...	4	4	164	...	3	46	49
Bishop's ,,	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1
Berhampore ,,	16	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	9	9
Total ...	362	1	17	119	137	33	...	...	18	18	395	1	17	137	155
Teachers	75	1	1	19	21	13	...	...	3	3	88	1	1	22	24
Sub-Inspector of Schools	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	853	10	59	266	335	131	3	10	51	64	984	13	69	317	399

The proportion of successful candidates, which was 40 per cent. in 1888 and 34 per cent. in 1889, has again risen to 40 per cent. The increase is in accordance with the results of the F.A. examinations of two years earlier. In 1887, 50 per cent. of the candidates passed the F.A. examination, and in 1888 only 39 per cent. The B.A. candidates of 1890 were therefore, to start with, a superior lot to those of the previous year. From Government Colleges 49 per cent. passed, from aided Colleges 35, and from unaided 39 per cent. The Presidency, Hooghly, and Ravenshaw Colleges, the London Mission College at Bhowanipore, and the unaided College at Berhampore, passed half or more than half of their candidates; while all the three candidates from the Bethune College classes were successful, and all passed with honours. The next in order are the Metropolitan Institution, the Dacca, Patna, and City Colleges, and the Rajshahye College, with from 46 to 43 per cent. of successful candidates.

53. Of all the candidates, 853 took up the A or literature course, and only 131 the course in science—a number both absolutely and relatively smaller than in the two previous years. The Government Colleges continue to furnish the largest proportion of candidates for the scientific course. St. Xavier's College among aided, and the City College among unaided, institutions supply the bulk of the other candidates in science. Of the A course candidates, 39 per cent. passed, and of those taking up the B course, 49 per cent. In view of the fact that a similar difference has been maintained for now three years, it is somewhat surprising that so few candidates still take up the B course, which these results would indicate as the easier to pass. Even in the Presidency College, with its well-equipped physical and chemical laboratories, only 33 candidates out of 147 took up the course in science; but of these 60 per cent. passed,

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against 50 per cent. of those who took up the A course. In St. Xavier's College 17 candidates out of 50 took up the B course, and of these one-half passed, against one-third of the others. From the City College, again, 56 per cent. passed in the B, and only 38 per cent in the A course. The probable explanation no doubt is, not that the B course is easier, but that it is taken up by a better class of students; but still it is matter for surprise that the favourable results of the last three years have not attracted more students to the B course. Even in Government colleges, only one-fifth of the candidates have taken up that course in 1890, while in 1887 the number of A and of B candidates was equal. In view of the very practical, not to say material, way in which University education and its objects seem now to be regarded in Bengal, it would perhaps be too much to expect that candidates should be influenced, in their choice of a curriculum, by any higher considerations than the relative ease or difficulty of passing it.

54. The B.A. candidates are divided into those who read for honours and those who are content with a pass, the honour standard including the full pass course and a good deal more. It will be noticed that in the B course honours were confined to the Presidency College, and to one candidate from the Hooghly College. Hitherto the Dacca College, and generally those at Patna and Krishnagar, have furnished candidates for honours, and it is somewhat disappointing to find that neither of these colleges has sent up an honour candidate this year. It depends entirely on the candidates themselves; and the reluctance to go in for honours seems to be part of a wave of depression which appears just now to affect the study of science in Bengal colleges.

For honours in the literature course, colleges under private management send up their fair share of candidates. Out of 252 A candidates from Government colleges 36 took honours, while of 525 A candidates in aided and unaided colleges 31 took honours. These figures show (if there are any who doubt the fact) that colleges under private management are fully equal to all the requirements of the literary course; and that the chief purpose of Government colleges in these days is to keep alight and hand on the lamp of scientific study.

55. The religion of the candidates who appeared at the B.A. examination is shown below:—

B.A. Examination, 1890.

	Number of candidates.	Passed in Honours in— First division.	Second division.	Without honours.	Total passed.
Hindus	876	9	56	285	350
Mahomedans	56	1	5	15	21
Christians	18	3	2	3	8
Others	34	...	6	14	20
Total ...	984	13	69	317	399

The number of Mahomedan candidates passing the B.A. examination in the last three years was 12, 18, and (now) 21.

56. On the results of the B.A. examination the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College (as successor to the old Hindu College) were awarded to the students named:—

Name of Scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship. Rs.
Kiran Chandra De	Burdwan Scholarship	50
Mohima Nath Bhuttacharjea ...	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholarship ...	50
Bhabani Prasad Niogi	Bird Scholarship	40
Pramatha Nath Mukerjea	Ryan ditto	40
Probodh Prokash Sen Gupta	Hindu College Foundation Scholarship	40
Golam Ghaus	Ditto ditto ...	40
Kunja Behari Biswas	Gopi Mohan Tagore Scholarship ...	30
Asutosh Bhuttacharjea	Hindoo College Foundation Scholarship	30
Satis Chandra De	Ditto ditto ...	30
Nagendra Nath Dutt	Ditto ditto ...	30
Bipendra Kumar Ray Chaudhuri ...	Ditto ditto ...	30

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month on the foundation of the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law, C.I.E., was awarded to Jyoti Bhusan Bhaduri of the Presidency College, on condition of his reading for the M.A. degree in Science at the examination of 1892.

The two graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Fund, were awarded to Shaik Muhammad Abdul Majid of the Patna College and Shahabuddin Khan of St. Xavier's College, to enable them to read for the degree of M.A. It will be observed that Golam Ghaus, who would otherwise have been eligible for one of these scholarships, obtained one of the open foundation scholarships of the Presidency College. A similar distinction was gained by a Mahomedan candidate in 1888.

57. M.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M.A examination held in November 1889:—

M.A. Examination, November 1889.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	Candidates passed.
Government—		
Presidency College	49	33
Dacca „	6	3
Patna „	1	...
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	1	...
Sanskrit „	6	3
M.B.	1	1
Total ...	64	40
Aided—		
General Assembly's Institution ...	11	4
Free Church Institution and Duff College	11	3
St. Xavier's College	2	...
Total ...	24	7
Unaided—		
Metropolitan Institution	10	6
City College	9	4
Doveton College	1	...
Bishop's College	1	1
Total ...	21	11
Teachers	8	1
Private students	6	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	123	62

The number of candidates for this examination is steadily increasing, 82 and 110 having appeared in the two previous years. The proportion of those who pass remains pretty nearly constant at about 50 per cent., but in Government colleges the proportion is considerably higher than this.

The University in April 1889 adopted a rule that "no candidate for the M.A. examination shall be regarded as a student of an affiliated institution, unless he has been student of such institution for a period of six months and has attended a course of at least 50 lectures in the subject in which he desires to be examined." This regulation came into force for the first time at the late examination, so that it is now ascertained that the connexion of the students with the colleges from which they present themselves for examination is no longer nominal, as it was sometimes suspected to be.

On the literary side of the examination 22 candidates passed in English, 3 in history, 6 in philosophy, 4 in Sanskrit, 2 in Persian, and one in Latin. On the scientific side, 8 passed in mathematics, 9 in chemistry, 3 in physics, 3 in physiology, and one in geology. Altogether 38 passed in literary and 24 in scientific branches. The Presidency College passed 10 candidates in English, one in history, and 3 in philosophy; and on the scientific side 7 in mathematics, 8 in chemistry, 3 in physics, and one in physiology. (This last candidate read chemistry only in the Presidency College, and the other subjects of the examination in the Medical College.) The Metropolitan Institution follows with 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed in English and 2 in philosophy.

Of the 18 candidates who passed in the first division in various branches, 10 were furnished by the Presidency College (3 each in English and mathematics and 2 each in philosophy and chemistry), 2 in English by the Dacca

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College, one each in English by the Metropolitan and City Colleges, one in history by the General Assembly's Institution, and one in Latin by Bishop's College. Two private students also passed in the first division; one in chemistry and one in Persian.

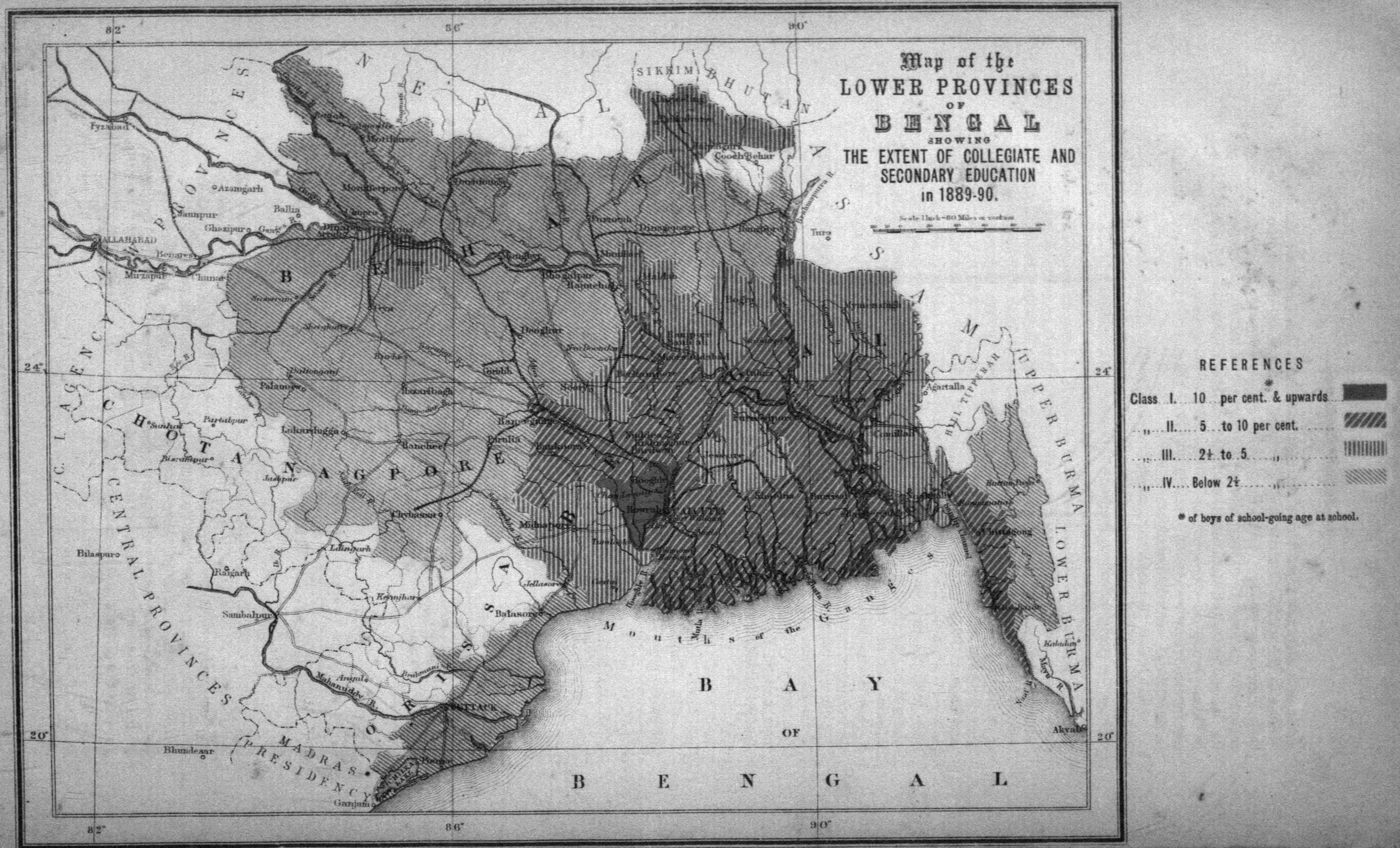
Three Mahomedan candidates passed the examination; one in English in the first division from the Presidency College, and 2 private students in Persian.

58. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.—The examination for the Premchand Roychand studentship was held in November last in literary subjects. But as none of the candidates examined (four in number) were declared to show such a degree of proficiency as to warrant the award of so valuable a prize, the Syndicate decided not to award the studentship.

59. COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following notes are taken from, or suggested by, the reports of the different colleges.

The gymnastic class in the Presidency College is said to be no better than it was in the previous year. At the Hooghly College, the gymnastic class has increased, the number of students attending it having risen from 20 to 41. The Principal is taking steps to introduce military drill, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The Hindu Hostel increased its numbers from 39 to 54, and the Muhammadan Hostel contained 86 students, much the same as in the previous year. At Krishnagar there was much ill-health throughout the year, which resulted in diminished numbers, diminished receipts, and ill-success at the examinations. The strength of the gymnastic class increased from 62 to 72. The Principal of the Dacca College speaks highly of the discipline maintained throughout the year, and mentions, in illustration, the fact that the proportion of college students in daily attendance was as high as 94 per cent. The college is exceptionally rich in endowments for prizes and free studentships, created by private benefactors. A new building has been erected for the gymnastic classes at a cost of Rs. 2,500, the old one having been wrecked in the tornado that passed over the city in 1888. The class was attended by nearly 50 students. Cricket and lawn-tennis are also assiduously practised; and in the last cold weather a college eleven played a one-innings match against the station club, which is considered a strong one, and beat them. The Rajchandra Hostel, founded by Baboo Pratap Chandra Dass, a zemindar and banker of the city, continued to be well managed and successful. The founder increased his subscription for the year from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900, owing to the high price of rice. The average number of residents throughout the year was 65, and their conduct and general health are described as highly satisfactory. The opening of a new college, the Behar National Institution at Bankipore, under private management, has drawn away a large number of Behari students from the Patna College, so that the proportion of Bengalis is somewhat higher than before. Out of 231 students, 62 are Bengalis. The proportion of Mahomedans in the college has risen—a fact which the Principal explains as being "part of a large change shown by the Mahomedans over the whole of India." The Patna College is well provided with endowments for the benefit of scholars, and these have been lately added to by Qazi Syed Reza Hossain, who also maintains several poor students at his own cost. In the new third-year class the number of students choosing the scientific course has largely increased, and Mr. Ewbank adds—"There is as much improvement in the quality as in the quantity." The college is sadly in need of more room. Much of its available space is now taken up by the Survey School, which greatly needs a separate building, such as is provided in all other cases. In the Rajshahye College two fine rooms have been added to the building at a cost of Rs. 6,000. Land has also been acquired for a new building, which is to cost Rs. 8,373, and is to be used partly as an addition to the Madrassa Hostel (which now contains 30 boarders), and partly for class rooms. The new Hindu Hostel, the cost of which (Rs. 8,000) has been met by contributions from the Dighapatia estate and the Rajshahye Association, is now nearly complete. The want of a hostel has tended, in the Principal's opinion, to seriously reduce the number of students in the college. The Dighapatia estate, from which two sums of Rs. 5,000 each were generously contributed two years ago towards the erection of a hostel and for the purchase of scientific apparatus for the College, has now given a further sum of Rs. 600 for scholarships. The

No. I.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
in 1889-90.
REFERENCES
Class I. 10 per cent. & upwards
" II. 5 to 10 per cent.
" III. 2½ to 5 "
" IV. Below 2½ "
* of boys of school-going age at school.
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
ALLAHABAD
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ballia
Dinajpur
Cooch Behar
Tura
Agartalla
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Chybassa
Balasore
Jellasore
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Bogra
Rangpore
Dinagepore
Bhagalpur
Deoghur
Soory
Bhoorbagh
Giridih
Jhalda
Nyamsingh
Bakhtiarpur
Bhowanipur
Bhagalpur
Mozufferpore
Dhubdooga
Chupra
Ghazipur
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmani R.
Kaladan
Maya R.
Naf R.
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Jellasore
Kennjhar
Laingarh
Jashpur
Bisrampur
Partabpur
Sunhat
Bhundesar
Pooree
Ganjam
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

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gymnastic class fell from 70 to 62 members, and the Principal ascribes the decline to the excessive strain put upon the students by the requirements of their University course. The Principal of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack repeats the statement that the College buildings afford insufficient accommodation for its students, and deplores the apathy of the wealthy and landed classes in Orissa in not taking advantage of the offer of Government to pay half the cost incurred in providing additional buildings. There is a small hostel attached to the College, with 12 boarders.

60. It may be useful to mention that the Sanskrit College has two departments—the Sanskrit and the Anglo-Sanskrit. The former, which is the Sanskrit College, properly so called, contains the class reading for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit, four classes preparing for the Sanskrit Title Examination, the fourth-year class teaching the Sanskrit subjects of the B.A. examination, and the third-year class in which are taught the much higher subjects required for the Senior Scholarship Examination of the College. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department is an ordinary second-grade college, except that the subjects of the first-year class in Sanskrit go much beyond the course prescribed by the University for the First Arts Examination, which is taught in the second-year class. In the first-year class students are prepared for the Junior Scholarship Examination of the College. After the First Arts examination is passed, the students of the college read their English subjects for the B.A. degree in the Presidency College, where they pay the full fee of Rs. 12, or half-fees, according as they are scholarship-holders or not. After passing the B.A. examination, students desiring to read for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit return to the Sanskrit College, paying the oridinary college fee of Rs. 5.

By a somewhat similar arrangement, the students of the college department of the Calcutta Madrassa are allowed to read the whole of their subjects in the Presidency College; but they are still reckoned as students of the Madrassa, and their college fees, at the rate of Rs. 2 a month, are credited, not to the Presidency College, but to the Madrassa.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

61. The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	49	13,883	49	13,853
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	6	1,402	6	1,405
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	152	25,891	161	26,285
Unaided	112	31,947	127	32,805
Total ...	319	73,122	343	74,348
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	8	1,258	9	1,438
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	12	957	18	1,348
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	565	42,281	570	42,320
Unaided	190	12,729	210	13,925
Total ...	775	57,225	807	59,031
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	35	3,069	34	2,860
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	163	9,494	153	9,016
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	916	49,998	889	47,819
Unaided	111	7,216	140	8,378
Total ...	1,225	69,777	1,216	68,073
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,319	200,124	2,366	201,452

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,319 to 2,366, or by 2·02 per cent., and their pupils from 200,124 to 201,452, or by 0·6 per cent. The increase in the number of schools has, therefore, not been attended by a corresponding increase in the number of pupils, a circumstance which seems to indicate an unnecessary multiplication of schools and an unhealthy competition among them for pupils. High English schools show

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

a gain of 24 schools and 1,226 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 32 and their pupils by 1,806, while middle vernacular schools have declined by 9 and their pupils by 1,704. This decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools is confined to schools managed by Municipal or District Boards, or aided by those bodies or by Government, and will be explained later on. All middle schools in extra-urban tracts, whether maintained or aided by the Department, have been transferred to the control of District and Local Boards, under the rules framed by Government in accordance with the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

62. The following table shows in greater detail the attendance and expenditure in schools of secondary instruction for native boys:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Public Funds. Provincial revenues.	From Public Funds. District funds.	From Public Funds. Municipal funds.	From Private Funds. Fees, &c.	From Private Funds. Other sources.	Total.
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	49	13,853	13,564	10,896	1,38,068	...	3,413	2,98,487	20,060	4,60,028
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	6	1,405	1,351	1,124	1,073	...	6,252	21,252	921	30,098
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	161	26,285	25,756	20,008	86,727	564	17,223	2,73,474	1,00,371	4,78,359
Unaided	127	32,805	32,627	25,148	172	...	...	4,00,940	1,68,466	5,69,578
Total ...	343	74,348	73,298	57,176	2,26,640	564	26,888	9,94,153	2,89,818	15,38,063
Middle English.										
Managed by Government	9	1,438	1,373	1,127	11,803	...	1,209	9,578	...	22,590
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	18	1,349	1,283	1,010	240	4,781	1,334	4,358	2,241	12,954
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	570	42,320	39,683	30,648	28,118	1,17,982	10,375	1,63,072	1,66,473	4,86,020
Unaided	210	13,925	12,979	10,149	...	45	...	33,785	62,391	96,221
Total ...	807	59,031	55,318	42,934	40,161	1,22,808	12,918	2,10,793	2,31,105	6,17,785
Middle Vernacular.										
Managed by Government	34	2,860	2,675	1,992	9,638	...	4,328	9,486	1,002	24,454
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	153	9,016	8,094	6,297	...	38,178	1,221	19,985	5,239	64,623
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	889	47,819	44,584	34,547	46,524	70,996	7,430	1,27,850	85,006	3,37,806
Unaided	140	8,378	7,642	5,919	...	...	...	15,881	21,354	37,235
Total ...	1,216	68,073	62,995	48,755	56,162	1,09,174	12,979	1,73,202	1,12,601	4,64,118
Grand Total ...	2,366	201,452	191,611	148,865	3,22,963	2,32,546	52,785	13,78,148	6,33,524	26,19,966

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,319 schools was Rs. 25,36,045, of which Rs. 6,01,539 were contributed from public funds, including provincial revenues, district funds and municipal funds, and Rs. 19,34,506 from private funds. During the year under report the contributions from public sources amounted to Rs. 6,08,294, and from private sources to Rs. 20,11,672; showing an increase of Rs. 6,755 under the former and of Rs. 77,166 under the latter. The chief items of increase in the Government expenditure are supplied by the Hare School of Calcutta, owing to a falling off in the number of pupils; by the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Nawab's High School at Moorshedabad, owing to increased establishment; and by enhanced charges in certain zillah schools, met by a diminution of cost in others. There was also an increase of about Rs. 2,500 in the expenditure from public funds upon aided schools, consisting of an increase of Rs. 5,500 in Government grants-in-aid, and of a decline of Rs. 3,000 in grants from district and municipal funds.

63. Grant-in-aid schools constitute the bulk of the institutions for secondary education. An analysis of the foregoing table shows that in aided high schools the proportion contributed from public sources to the total expenditure is only 21·8 per cent., in middle English schools 32·1 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 36·9 per cent. As under the grant-in-aid rules a maximum grant of 33 to 40 per cent. of the total expenditure is allowed to high schools, and of 40 to 50 per cent. to middle schools, it is evident that the several classes of secondary schools are aided on only a moderate scale. The existence, moreover, of 477 unaided schools—namely, 127 high English, 210 middle English, and 140 middle vernacular—most of which have been established in the hope of obtaining grants of public money, shows that our allotments for aided education have by no means kept pace with the spontaneous enterprise of the country. The Education Commission recommended (VIII, 21) "that a periodically increasing provision be made in the education budget of each province for the expansion of aided institutions." The Government of Bengal has found itself

unable to carry out this recommendation, and its present policy is expressed in the following extract from the Resolution on the Annual Report of this Department for 1888-89:—"Under existing financial conditions, and with reference to the more urgent necessity of extending primary education, provision for the demands of new schools can be made only in the manner contemplated by the grant in-aid rules, that is, by withdrawing or reducing the assistance given to institutions which no longer need support from public funds." In accordance with this policy, nine grants to secondary schools aided by the Department have been cancelled during the year, and 18 have been reduced; while four old grants have been raised, and 18 new grants sanctioned. Every application for the renewal of a grant is closely overhauled with a view to possible reduction.

64. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The figures for this class of schools are repeated:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	49	13,882	49	13,853
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	6	1,402	6	1,405
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	152	25,891	161	26,285
Unaided	112	31,947	127	32,805
Total ...	319	73,122	343	74,348

The number of schools managed by the Department or by Municipal Boards shows no change.

Schools aided by the Department or by municipalities, or both, have advanced from 152 to 161. This increase of nine schools was the result of the following operations:—In the Presidency Division the Sarisa unaided School in the 24-Pergunnahs received a grant, and the middle English schools at Khararia and Tala in Khoolna were raised to the higher class. In the Burdwan Division the Jhinkra Middle School in Howrah was converted into a high school, the new school at Tribeni in Hooghly received a municipal grant, and the middle school aided by the District Board at Bara in the same district reached the high school standard. In the Dacca Division the middle schools at Malkanagar and Kaligunje in the Dacca district were converted into high schools, the Patuakhali unaided school in Backergunge received a grant, while the Goalundo aided school in Furreedpore gave up its grant and removed to another place. The Cuttack Amalgamated Town School in Orissa has been raised from the middle English to the high English standard. The 161 aided high schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 48, Calcutta 1, Burdwan 55, Rajshahye 9, Dacca 20, Chittagong 6, Patna 9, Bhagulpore 4, Orissa 7, and Chota Nagpore 2.

Unaided high schools advanced from 112 to 127; several of them have applied for grants-in-aid. There is an increase of one school in the Presidency Division including Calcutta, of two in the Burdwan Division, two in Dacca, two in Chittagong, seven in Patna, and two in Bhagulpore, while Orissa shows a loss of one school. These schools were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 17, Calcutta 34, Burdwan Division 18, Rajshahye 2, Dacca 22, Chittagong 6, Patna 21, Bhagulpore 6, and Orissa 1.

65. *Entrance Examination.*—The following statement compares the results of the University Entrance Examination for native boys for 1889 and 1890:—

Entrance Examination for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	1889.							1890.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Government schools	*57	1,135	77	170	194	441	38·8	†58	1,101	132	361	274	767	69·5
Private schools { aided ...	149	1,117	33	104	141	278	24·8	154	1,052	58	250	225	533	50·8
Private schools { unaided ...	98	2,409	65	158	205	428	17·7	107	2,088	87	345	399	831	39·8
Private students and teachers ...	...	91	...	...	6	6	6·5	...	70	...	12	13	25	35·7
Total ...	304	4,752	175	432	546	1,153	24·2	319	4,311	277	968	911	2,156	50·01

* Including six municipal schools. † Including seven municipal schools.

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The figures for 1890 are far more favourable than those of the preceding year; the percentage of success having risen from 24·2 to exactly 50. Government schools, it will be seen, maintain their usual superiority, but there has been a great improvement all round. The improved results are almost certainly due to the greater attention paid to their studies by the many unsuccessful candidates of the preceding examination, as well as to the more systematic and careful teaching which schoolmasters have found to be necessary before a candidate has any chance of passing. The Committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the causes of the failure in 1889 have reported that in their opinion "the real cause of the failure of the candidates was their insufficient preparation." The schools have profited by the lessons of experience; and it will be seen that the number of candidates sent up to the examination in 1890 was several hundreds below that of the previous year.

66. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years, private students being excluded:—

Entrance Examination, February 1889 *and February* 1890.

Divisions.	1889.														1890.												
	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates.				Number of schools which passed candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates.				Number of schools which passed candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Calcutta	34	(a) 5	(b) 2	32	39	5	1	23	29	1,240	35	91	101	227	15*	39	(g) 5	(h) 4	32	41	5	3	31	39	1,089	68	219	220	507	21
Presidency ...	74	(c) 8	43	18	69	8	38	16	62	721	32	63	85	200	21	73	(i) 8	47	16	71	8	44	13	65	552	50	163	129	342	18
Burdwan	77	(d) 9	53	16	78	9	40	11	60	811	28	69	117	214	20	82	(j) 9	53	17	79	9	50	16	75	753	57	187	168	412	19
Rajshahye	18	(e) 7	9	1	17	7	5	1	13	156	7	32	40	79	15	18	(k) 7	8	2	17	7	6	1	14	144	12	53	39	104	13
Dacca	42	(f) 5	17	13	35	5	15	10	30	753	47	71	92	210	23	46	(l) 5	17	18	40	5	14	17	36	684	55	121	148	324	19
Chittagong ...	13	3	6	2	11	3	3	1	7	162	9	17	18	44	8	15	(m) 4	5	3	12	4	5	3	12	180	12	40	35	87	9
Patna	30	7	8	11	26	7	2	8	17	497	9	43	41	93	18	37	7	8	14	29	7	7	13	27	526	13	88	66	167	18
Bhagulpore ...	13	5	3	3	11	5	3	2	10	171	3	13	22	38	12	15	5	3	4	12	5	3	4	12	145	6	42	41	89	12
Chota Nagpore ...	7	5	2	...	7	3	2	...	5	53	1	5	7	13	7	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	54	2	15	17	34	7
Orissa	11	3	6	2	11	3	5	1	9	97	4	8	17	29	11	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	114	5	28	32	65	10
Total ...	319	57	149	98	304	55	114	73	243	4,661	175	432	540	1,147	150	343	58	154	107	319	58	141	99	298	4, 2 277	266	898	2,131	146	

* Including one girl's scholarship.

(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) Ditto Free Church Normal School and the Zenana Mission School, Calcutta.
(c) Ditto Santipore Municipal School.
(d) Ditto Midnapore Collegiate, Burdwan, Ghatal, and Bali Rivers Thompson Municipal Schools, and excluding Uttarpara Collegiate School, transferred to the aided class.
(e) Ditto Nattore Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Madrassa.
(g) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(h) Ditto Christ Church, Church of England, and Free Church Female Normal School.
(i) Ditto Santipore Municipal School.
(j) Ditto Midnapore Collegiate, Burdwan, Ghatal, and Bali Rivers Thompson Municipal Schools.
(k) Ditto Nattore Municipal School.
(l) Ditto Dacca Madrassa.
(m) Ditto Chittagong Municipal School.

All the 58 Government (including municipal schools that competed were successful. The Chittagong Municipal school is however erroneously included in the list, its status being that of an ordinary aided school. It may be useful to note that in 1878 out of 84 aided schools 73 competed and 49 were successful. In 1888 out of 147 schools 134 competed and 111 were successful. In 1890 out of 161 aided schools 154 competed and 141 were successful. The number of successful schools has therefore risen from 49 in 1878 to 141 in 1890. These schools, however, represent very different degrees of efficiency, and there is a wide gulf between the best and the worst of them in point of income, numerical strength, teaching, and discipline. The same remark holds good in regard to the unaided high schools, 99 out of 170 of these institutions having passed candidates at the examination of 1890.

67. Government high schools for native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zillah schools of the first, second, or third class. The class of a zillah school is fixed by the

number of its pupils, whether 300 or more, between 175 and 300, or under 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance examination for schools of each class. The merit mark in the last column has been found by crediting the school with one, two, or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second, or first division. This system of marking furnishes a convenient, though rough, test of progress from year to year:—

Collegiate Schools.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	1889.					1890.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1889.	1890.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Dacca Collegiate	631	58	15	11	8	34	56	13	17	12	42	75	85
2. Hare	371	77	6	8	8	22	50	9	13	14	36	42	67
3. Hindu	335	74	3	7	14	24	76	11	7	16	34	37	63
4. Rajshahye Collegiate ...	415	35	2	9	9	20	30	4	19	7	30	38	57
5. Patna Collegiate	406	26	4	14	4	22	28	5	19	2	26	44	55
6. Hooghly do.	411	57	3	10	15	28	41	6	9	14	29	44	50
7. Krishnagar Collegiate	245	22	2	3	4	9	36	4	12	12	28	16	48
8. Ravenshaw Collegiate, Cuttack	267	18	3	...	4	7	25	2	13	8	23	13	40
9. A.-P. Department, Calcutta Madrassa	470	17	2	2	2	6	29	2	11	5	18	12	33
10. Chittagong Collegiate	327	36	...	4	3	7	35	2	8	5	15	11	27
11. Hooghly Branch	310	33	2	2	6	10	22	1	5	6	12	16	19
12. Sanskrit Collegiate	220	10	...	1	1	2	9	2	2	3	7	3	13
Total ...	4,408	463	42	71	78	191	437	61	135	104	300	346	557

Since 1888 the Dacca Collegiate School has regularly occupied the highest place on the list, previously held by either the Hindu or the Hare School. It will be noticed that the attendance at the Dacca School reached the extraordinary figure of 631, and at the present moment it is stated to be even higher. The Principal has been requested to take steps to reduce such unwieldy numbers, and to bring them into closer accordance with the possibilities of effective supervision and the limitations of space in the class-room. Still it is not merely its numbers that have brought the Dacca School to the head of the list. The number of candidates sent up is quite moderate, and their conspicuous success is due to efficient preparation, reflecting great credit on the staff of teachers. Although beaten by Dacca, the Hindu and Hare schools still rank second and third; but their diminished roll-number, owing to the competition of cheaper private schools in their neighbourhood, confirms the view that the time has come for placing them under the same roof in charge of one head-master—a change which has received the provisional approval of the Government of Bengal. This process would ultimately result in a saving of about Rs. 10,000 a year, though at the outset most of the teachers would have to be retained as supernumeraries in other schools. The remaining collegiate schools have also achieved a degree of success which does them credit, in regard both to the greater number of candidates passed, out of a smaller number sent up, and to the higher merit marks gained.

68. In view of the new regulation of the University by which drawing may be taken up as an optional subject at the Entrance examination, drawing classes were opened at the beginning of the cold weather at the Hare School in Calcutta and at the Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate schools. They were placed under certificated students of the School of Art. A fair beginning has been made, and at the close of the year there were 19, 26, and 11 students attending respectively the drawing classes in the three schools named. The first examination in drawing was held along with the Entrance examination in February last. Of 88 Indian candidates that appeared from 39 schools throughout Bengal, only nine passed. There passed also two European and one Jewish candidate.

69. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The number of these schools (with 300 pupils and upwards) was 12, against 15 in the year 1887-88. While the Uttarpara School has been transferred to private management, and the Mozufferpore, Jessore, Noakholly, and Patna City schools have gone down to the second class, those at Pubna and Rungpore have risen from the second to the first class.

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The results of the Entrance Examination of these schools for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Zillah Schools—first class.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	1889.					1890.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1889.	1890.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Burrisal	304	27	5	4	6	15	21	9	8	4	21	29	47
2. Beerbhoom ...	334	27	4	6	4	14	21	5	8	6	19	28	37
3. Mymensingh ...	273	26	2	3	4	9	27	1	12	8	21	16	35
4. Comillah ...	302	22	3	6	8	17	19	4	7	8	19	29	34
5. Pubna	450	16	2	7	2	11	22	2	8	6	16	22	28
5. Arrah	307	29	2	9	5	16	31	3	5	9	17	29	28
7. Baraset	302	23	2	2	3	7	19	3	8	2	13	13	27
8. Rungpore ...	310	16	1	5	6	12	17	2	6	8	16	19	26
9. Bhagulpore ...	330	28	...	2	6	8	20	1	8	6	15	10	25
10. Gya	339	37	...	5	2	7	29	1	6	5	12	12	20
11. Chupra	416	26	...	2	2	4	21	...	9	1	10	6	19
12. Moorshedabad ...	368	7	...	1	4	5	14	1	3	2	6	6	11
Total ...	4,205	284	21	52	52	125	261	32	88	65	185	219	337

Here again fewer candidates were sent up to the examination than in 1889, while more passed, and the merit mark was higher. The Burrisal school maintains its high position among zillah schools, in spite of the active competition of two schools under private management lately opened in the town. A similar remark applies to the Mymensingh, Comillah, Arrah, Bhagulpore, and Gya schools. As is shown by the example of the Burrisal school, now to be transferred from departmental control, the maintenance of the zillah school in a state of efficiency is no hindrance, but a stimulus and a help, to the private schools by its side, and finally leads to its own abolition or transfer to a local body.

70. *Zillah schools, second class.*—The number of schools in this class is 19, against 15 in 1887-88. The increase of four schools is due to the transfer of the Jessore, Noakholly, Patna City, and Mozufferpore schools from the first, and of the Balasore and Purneah schools from the third, to the second class, and to the moving up of the Pubna and Rungpore schools from the second to the first class. The examination results for the past two years are compared below:—

Zillah Schools—second class.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	1889.					1890.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1889.	1890.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Furreedpore ...	280	15	...	4	8	12	22	5	7	7	19	16	36
2. Khulna ...	179	5	1	2	1	4	17	6	6	1	13	8	31
3. Bankura ...	214	20	1	2	4	7	19	4	7	2	13	11	28
4. Mozufferpore ...	276	18	1	2	3	6	22	1	8	5	14	10	24
5. Noakholly ...	233	16	3	4	2	9	10	2	7	...	9	19	20
6. Jessore ...	265	17	...	1	...	1	10	1	7	2	10	2	19
7. Purulia ...	241	12	1	2	3	6	14	...	6	6	12	10	18
8. Balasore ...	179	13	...	1	3	4	11	1	5	4	10	5	17
9. Bogra ...	234	7	...	1	2	3	9	1	4	4	9	4	15
10. Taki ...	256	12	...	4	1	5	11	...	5	4	9	9	14
11. Ranchi ...	286	11	...	2	1	3	11	1	4	2	7	5	13
12. Monghyr ...	253	13	...	2	3	5	15	...	2	6	8	7	10
13. Dinagepore ...	203	6	1	1	1	3	6	1	2	1	4	6	8
13. Barrackpore ...	235	7	2	...	...	2	10	...	4	...	4	6	8
14. Maldah ...	207	12	...	...	1	1	16	1	...	5	6	1	8
15. Patna City ...	245	18	...	2	...	2	14	...	2	4	6	4	8
16. Motihari ...	217	7	...	...	2	2	10	...	2	3	5	2	7
17. Purneah ...	177	6	...	1	1	2	6	1	1	2	4	3	7
18. Julpigoree ...	285	10	...	2	3	5	8	...	2	2	4	7	6
Total ...	4,465	219	10	33	39	82	240	25	81	60	166	135	297

The Furreedpore school has for three years maintained its position as the most efficient school in the second class. The schools at Mozufferpore, Noakholly, Jessore, and Patna City have suffered a loss of pupils owing to the establishment of cheap private schools in their neighbourhood, and have in consequence come down to the second class. The Khoolna school has risen to the second place in the list by its brilliant results at the examination. The question of providing a suitable building for it is fast approaching the final stage, the required contribution of one-third of the sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 27,000 from local funds being very nearly made up.

71. *Zillah schools, third class.*—These schools numbered six, against eight in 1887-88. The decrease is due to the moving up of the Balasore and Purneah schools from the third to the second class. The results for two years are given below.

Zillah Schools—third class.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1889.	1889.					1890.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1889.	1890.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Doomka	130	11	2	1	1	4	14	1	8	5	14	9	24
2. Howrah	115	10	1	...	3	4	9	4	3	1	8	6	19
3. Hazaribagh ...	164	9	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	3	...	6
4. Chyebassa... ...	129	4	...	...	2	2	6	...	2	1	3	2	5
5. Palamow	121	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	4	...	4
6. Pooree	116	9	1	4	...	5	5	...	1	1	2	11	3
Total ...	775	48	4	5	6	15	47	6	15	13	34	28	61

The Doomka school has advanced from the third to the first place. The Howrah school has, since the close of the year under report, been transferred to the local municipality. The schools at Doomka, Hazaribagh, Chyebassa, and Palamow are situated in non-regulation districts, but are gradually advancing. The failure of the Pooree school is quite exceptional; its average merit mark has been 10 in the last three years.

72. The following table shows in juxtaposition the schools, departmental as well as non-departmental, maintained in Calcutta for the benefit of native students almost exclusively:—

Entrance Examination, February 1890.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Government Schools—							
1. Hare	371	50	9	13	14	36	2
2. Hindu	335	76	11	7	16	34	6
3. Sanskrit Collegiate	220	29	2	11	5	18	1
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa.	470	9	2	2	3	7	1
Total ...	1,396	164	24	33	38	95	10
Aided Schools—							
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	290	12	...	2	3	5	...
Unaided Schools—							
1. Metropolitan Institution	1,046	92	3	27	19	49	2
2. Ripon Collegiate School	725	63	4	18	14	36	...
3. Keshab Academy	550	32	...	3	4	7	...
4. Oriental Seminary	494	15	1	4	5	10	...
5. Albert Collegiate School	515	38	2	8	10	20	...
6. City Collegiate School	515	41	2	11	7	20	1
7. New Indian School	635	85	5	16	17	38	1
8. Free Church Institution	536	63	2	11	11	24	...
9. Metropolitan Institution (Bowbazar Branch).	368	41	1	7	6	14	...
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	431	67	2	4	19	25	1
11. Calcutta Training Academy ...	427	19	...	3	2	5	...
12. Calcutta Institution	408	11	...	2	2	4	...
13. Seal's Free School	438	10	...	1	1	2	...
14. Metropolitan Institution (Shampukur Branch).	330	21	1	6	1	8	1
15. Calcutta Aryan Institution ...	297	12	2	1	1	4	...
16. Simla Bengal Academy	340	13	...	1	7	8	...
17. Bangabasi Collegiate School ...	343	41	4	8	5	17	1
18. Bagbazar Model School	316	12	1	...	2	3	...
19. Metropolitan Institution (Barabazar Branch).	501	12	...	2	2	4	...
20. City Collegiate School (Sobha Bazar Branch).	300	10	...	4	3	7	...
21. Cotton Institution	233	15	...	...	2	2	...
22. Metropolitan Institution (Balakhana Branch).	268	19	2	8	2	12	1
23. Mahendra Academy	303	16	1	2	2	5	1
24. Northbrook School	121	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. C. M. S. Boarding School	75	4	..	1	...	1	...
26. Graduate's Institution	165	14	...	1	5	6	...
27. Calcutta National Institution ...	...	10	...	1	3	4	..
28. Ripon Collegiate (Kidderpore Branch)	341	13	...	1	5	6	...
29. Kalighat High English School ...	417	12	...	5	5	10	...
30. Mudi Shahanagar High English School	80	14	...	...	2	2	...
31. South Suburban	695	38	6	11	6	23	2
32. L. M. S. Collegiate (Bhowanipore) ...	447	47	2	16	8	26	...
Total ...	12,660	901	41	183	178	402	11

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Some of these schools may probably be challenged by the Syndicate, in view of the bad results shown by them in successive years.

73. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination for the past two years:—

Distribution list of Junior Scholarships, 1889 and 1890.

Divisions.	1889.							1890.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcuttta	1	5	10	16	16	...	...	7	6	11	24	24	...	...
Presidency	1	7	13	21	20	1	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Burdwan	2	6	12	20	17	3	...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...
Rajshahye	...	6	10	16	7	9	...	...	6	10	16	14	2	...
Dacca	5	6	13	24	21	2	...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...
Chittagong	...	2	6	8	6	2	...	1	2	6	9	9	...	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	9	8	1	...	6	12	18	14	4	...
Bhagulpore	...	3	9	12	3	8	1	...	3	9	12	6	6	...
Orissa	1	4	6	11	4	6	1	...	4	6	10	2	7	1
Chota Nagpore... ...	...	2	5	7	1	5	3	...	2	5	7	4	2	1
Total ...	10	47	95	152	104	42	6	10	47	95	152	129	21	2
Girls' scholarships.														
Calcutta	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	...
Grand Total ...	11	48	96	155	105	44	6	11	48	96	155	131	22	2

While in 1889 six scholarships were awarded to candidates passing in the third division, in 1890 only two scholarships, in the backward provinces of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, were so awarded.

74. Middle English Schools.—The following statement compares the figures for these schools for native boys for the last two years:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	8	1,258	9	1,438
Managed by Municipal or District Boards	12	957	18	1,348
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards ...	565	42,281	570	42,320
Unaided	190	12,729	210	13,925
Total ...	775	57,225	807	59,031

The number of schools managed by Government has increased from eight to nine, owing to the recognition of the Midnapore Hardinge middle vernacular school as a middle English school. The increase of six schools managed by Municipal or District Boards is due to the conversion of the Motihari Municipal middle vernacular school in Chumparun, of four middle vernacular schools in the Bhagulpore district, and of the Kalyanpur middle vernacular school in Orissa, into middle English schools.

Aided schools advanced from 565 to 570. The Rajshahye Division gained 5 schools, Dacca 2, Bhagulpore 2, Orissa 1, and Chota Nagpore 3; while the Presidency Division (including Calcutta) lost 4, Burdwan 2, and Chittagong 2 schools. These schools are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 118, Calcutta 2, Burdwan 145, Rajshahye 63, Dacca 108, Chittagong 24, Patna 38, Bhagulpore 25, Orissa 29, and Chota Nagpore 18.

Unaided schools have advanced from 190 to 210. The Presidency Division shows a gain of 1 school, Calcutta 1, Burdwan 4, Rajshahye 1, Dacca 5, Chittagong 8, and Patna 4; while Bhagulpore shows a loss of 3 schools and Orissa of one. The schools are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 26, Calcutta 5, Burdwan 48, Rajshahye 18, Dacca 54, Chittagong 27, Patna 21, Bhagulpore 4, Orissa 3, Orissa Tributary Mehals 3, and Chota Nagpore 1. Most of these schools have been started to meet a local demand for elementary English education, and exist in the hope of obtaining a grant from the Department or from Municipal or District Boards.

75. *Middle English Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination are given in the subjoined table. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship examination, with English added as a language only—

Candidates from Middle English Schools for Boys in 1890.

Division.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.					Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	92	85	11	10	103	95	...	323	42	14	379	...	...	167	74	11	17	4	8	172	94	..	251	13	2	...	...	...
Calcutta	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	7	8	4	..	19	7	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9	2	.	11	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	7	5	127	102	14	9	148	116	41	438	42	26	547	8	26	153	98	8	15	7	4	171	143	.	308	6	...	...	...	...
																									(a)	(a)				
Rajshahye ...	3	3	48	45	12	10	63	58	4	213	48	5	290	4	14	59	100	9	21	2	1	74	186	...	168	41	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1	1	105	95	37	28	143	124	4	608	144	4	760	1	...	134	227	11	49	...	1	146	277	.	392	31	...	...	.	...
Chittagong ...	1	1	20	19	17	15	38	35	5	142	125	4	276	5	...	9	60	14	51	2	...	30	111	..	114	19	...	...	...	8
Patna	4	4	34	33	5	5	43	42	17	143	22	15	197	2	10	37	60	3	10	2	1	44	81	.	94	31	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	3	3	19	16	...	...	22	19	11	59	...	5	75	...	8	17	28	...	...	...	2	17	38	.	47	8	...	...	...	..
Chota Nagpore ...	..	...	12	8	...	...	12	8	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	11	2	.	11	...	..
Orissa	3	3	26	23	...	...	29	26	27	110	...	1	138	9	11	41	30	...	...	1	...	51	41	..	85	6	1	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...		...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	9	1	10	...	..	...	...	4	5	...	1	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
																									(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)
Total ...	23	21	484	447	101	80	608	528	136	2,088	436	75	2,735	31	69	627	684	61	168	18	13	737	934	...	1,401	157	3	11	...	
																							1,671							

1,670

N.B.—Twenty amalgamated high English schools sent up 192 candidates to this examination, of whom 142 from 19 schools were successful; twenty-five—viz. 3 from Chota Nagpore, 5 from Orissa, and 17 from the Rajshahye Division—passed with middle English certificates, and the remaining 117 with middle vernacular certificates; 120 being Hindus and 22 Mahomedans.

(*a*) Religion of one candidate not known.

The foregoing table shows that 608 schools sent up 2,660 candidates, of whom 1,640 from 528 schools were successful. There were also 31 successful private students. Of the successful candidates, 719 obtained the middle English and 921 the middle vernacular pass certificate. In the preceding year the number of successful candidates, out of 2,532 sent up, was 1,774, of whom 921 passed the middle English and 853 the middle vernacular test. All middle English schools are worked on a vernacular basis, that is to say, their teaching in all subjects except English is carried on through the vernacular. This system cheapens education, and at the same time gives a sound instruction through the vernacular in some important branches of knowledge to those who cannot go on to a high school.

76. Middle Vernacular Schools.—The comparative statistics of these schools are given below for the past two years:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	35	3,069	34	2,860
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	163	9,494	153	9,016
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	916	49,998	889	47,819
Unaided	111	7,216	140	8,378
Total ...	1,225	69,777	1,216	68,073

The number of schools managed by Government has decreased by one owing to the transfer of the Midnapore Hardinge School to the middle English list. The departmental schools are either situated in municipal areas or in those districts in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has not yet come into operation, and are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 2,

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Calcutta 1, Rajshahye 2, Dacca 2, Patna 4, Bhagulpore 5, Orissa Tributary Mehals 2, and Chota Nagpore 16. The schools managed by Municipal or District Boards show a decrease of 10, which is thus explained:—Four schools in the Bhagulpore district, 1 in the Patna Division, and 1 in Orissa were transformed into middle English schools, 2 schools in Bhagulpore were reduced to the upper primary standard, and 4 in Patna were closed; while 1 new school was opened in each of the divisions of Dacca and Patna. The 153 Board schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 11, Burdwan 25, Rajshahye 25, Dacca 15, Chittagong 10, Patna 38, Bhagulpore 15, and Orissa 14.

The aided schools declined from 916 to 889. This loss of 27 schools is explained in the following way:—The Presidency Division and Calcutta together show a loss of 18 schools, Rajshahye of 9, Chittagong of 5, and Bhagulpore and Orissa each of 2 schools; while the Burdwan Division gained 7 schools, and Dacca and Patna 1 each. The large decrease in the Presidency Division was due mainly to the reduction, under the orders of the District Boards, of 8 middle vernacular schools in Moorshedabad and of 9 in Khoolna, previously supported from the primary grant, as objections were raised to the employment of primary school money for the extension of secondary education. The schools, however, had been originally developed out of lower primary schools, and were not always successful at the middle scholarship examination; and their reduction to the upper primary class involved no real loss to secondary education. The loss of 9 schools in the Rajshahye Division is not explained in the divisional report, but many of the middle vernacular schools in this division were known to be weak. In the Chittagong Division a number of middle schools supported from the primary grant were converted into upper primaries, as in the Presidency Division. The distribution of the aided vernacular schools was as follows:—Presidency Division 180, Calcutta 12, Burdwan 203, Rajshahye 103, Dacca 226, Chittagong 102, Patna 5, Bhagulpore 20, Orissa 23, and Chota Nagpore 15.

Unaided schools rose from 111 to 140. They were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 28, Calcutta 4, Burdwan 12, Rajshahye 17, Dacca 44, Chittagong 8, Patna 13, Bhagulpore 2, Orissa 1, and Orissa Tributary Mehals 11.

77. *Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.*—The standard is the same as that for the middle English scholarship, with the English language and grammar left out. The following table gives the results of the examination, division by division:—

Candidates from Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys in 1890.

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.	With middle English certificate.	With middle vernacular certificate.					Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency	9	8	153	134	23	17	185	159	46	477	95	51	669	2	26	6	313	...	50	...	27	8	446	...	381	43	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	1	1	10	9	1	1	12	11	17	57	1	8	83	...	12	...	44	...	1	...	4	...	61	...	59	2	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	23	18	188	154	13	7	223	159	77	509	29	62	677	...	48	5	250	...	10	...	23	8	381	...	323	10	...	...	3	...
Rajshahye	24	21	77	52	10	9	111	82	79	218	23	68	388	3	48	...	124	...	14	...	11	3	197	...	141	59	...	...	...	...
Dacca	20	17	189	136	30	21	239	174	115	680	121	117	1,013	3	61	2	309	...	55	...	27	5	452	...	407	50	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	15	10	82	60	8	6	105	76	47	384	34	122	537	...	24	1	163	...	8	...	11	1	206	...	168	36	...	...	...	3
Patna	32	28	3	3	13	12	48	43	103	14	40	136	293	...	66	...	12	...	27	...	31	...	136	...	118	18	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	12	11	14	14	...	...	26	25	40	37	...	67	144	...	20	...	28	...	...	...	25	...	82	...	58	6	...	2	6	...
Chota Nagpore ...	14	11	11	11	...	...	25	22	35	37	...	28	100	...	22	...	25	...	...	...	11	...	58	...	55	1	...	...	2	...
Orissa	11	10	22	19	...	...	33	29	32	68	...	24	124	...	24	...	43	...	...	...	4	...	71	...	68	2	1	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	2	2	...	...	8	8	10	10	7	...	19	9	35	...	6	...	...	...	18	...	6	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	153	137	749	572	105	81	1,017	790	596	2,411	36	692	4,063	8	366	14	1,311	...	178	...	180	22	2,085*	...	1,803	227	1	2	11	3
																							2,057							

* Excluding 21 candidates passed (out of 49) from guru-training classes attached to middle schools, and 1 candidate passed (out of 2) from training schools for masters, 19 being Hindus, 2 Mahomedans, and 1 Native Christian, non-aboriginal.

The number of competing schools was 1,017, against 993 in the preceding year. The number of successful schools was 790, against 883. Again, out of 3,371 candidates from these schools, 1,877 were successful, against 3,489 and 2,454 of the preceding examination. There were besides 692 private students, of whom 180 passed the examination. Only 22 candidates from these schools obtained middle English pass-certificates.

78. The following summary gives in one view the combined results of the middle scholarship examinations for the two sets of schools :—

1888-89.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	2,532	921	853	1,774
,, vernacular	3,489	33	2,421	2,454
Total ...	6,021	954	3,274	4,228

1889-90.

Middle English	2,660	719	921	1,640
vernacular	3,371	22	1,855	1,877
Total ...	6,031	741	2,776	3,517

From the foregoing statements it appears that while the number of candidates in the two years showed but little variation, the results in 1890 were far worse, both in the English and in the vernacular side of the examination, than those of the previous year. There was a loss of 213 among those who passed the middle English, and of 498 among those who passed the middle vernacular examination. The causes of this serious decline are not very fully discussed by the Inspectors, but it is undoubtedly due in some degree to the full enforcement, for the first time, of the rule preventing successful candidates of previous years from again going up to the examination in the hope of winning a scholarship. Other officers explain it by premature attempts on the part of upper primary schools to compete for the middle scholarship standard—an explanation which does not go very far. I confess that I am unable to give anything like a satisfactory account of the decline, which is quite unparalleled in our recent experience. It is not accounted for by the small decrease in the number of schools of this class. I hesitate to ascribe it to a cause previously hinted at—that under the management of District Boards the schools are falling away in efficiency; and I would rather explain it by the greater severity of the examination. In 1887 and 1888 the numbers passing the examination were respectively 3,722 and 3,621. In 1889 the number sprang to 4,228. If that was due to a relaxation of the stringency of the test, the decline to 3,517 in the present year would only show that we have gone back to the more rigorous standard of two and three years ago, and the causes indicated above will suffice to account for the slight falling off in comparison with those years.

79. I may refer in this place to the fact that since 1878 the constitution of a number of high English schools has been so altered as to place the instruction in the classes below the fourth, in all subjects except English, on a vernacular basis. Its origin was due to a desire, expressed by the authorities of certain high schools in the Presidency Division, to have the local vernacular schools amalgamated with them in such a manner that the new pupils would receive instruction in English as an additional subject, without giving up the advantages of learning arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, history, geography, and science through the medium of the vernacular. It was part of the movement by which middle English schools were, about the same time, placed on a vernacular basis, on the ground that boys found it easier to master those subjects, when presented in a language familiar to them, than if taught in English, which they took years to learn with any accuracy; and that they thus made more rapid progress in actual knowledge. It was pointed out that many of our high school pupils failed to reach the Entrance class, and that those who left their studies from the fourth or fifth class had little useful knowledge to boast of when, after six or

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

seven years' study, they were thrown upon their own resources. On these grounds a vernacular constitution was recommended for high schools also. To make the vernacular teaching a reality, it was subsequently ordered that every such amalgamated school should send up its fifth-class pupils to the middle scholarship examination in order to secure promotion to the fourth, and that those who passed should, with certain restrictions, be eligible for scholarships equally with other candidates. These considerations were of sufficient force to justify the adoption of the new system as an experiment, and it gradually extended itself from the Presidency to the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions. The number of these amalgamated high schools is at present six in the Presidency, one in Chota Nagpore, four in the Burdwan, and nine in the Rajshahye Division; and besides these, some private schools that temporarily adopted the new system afterwards gave it up for reasons not clearly known. Of late, however, a few schools working on a vernacular basis have raised the objection that it places the ordinary student at a great disadvantage, in reducing the period during which he learns English exclusively from eight or nine years to four, and thus making him less familiar with English when he comes to the Entrance examination. The fact, however, seems to be that inefficient English teaching in the lower classes is directly responsible for the evil complained of, and not a system under which the intelligence of the pupil is brought into fuller play than his memory. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle cites figures from the reports of the head-masters, proving the complete success of the system, so far as it can be tested by the results of the Entrance examination, by a comparison of boys prepared under the new system and under the old; while its striking failure in the Burdwan Division is probably to be explained, partly by the opposition of the head-masters, and partly by the inefficiency of the lower teachers employed. In the face of the well-established fact that middle vernacular scholars take a high place in the Entrance examination, the results in the Burdwan Division are not reconcilable with any other supposition. The question has acquired additional interest from the circumstance that in the Bombay Presidency, where the system does not exist, warm discussions have been going on in the newspapers as to the difficulties attending the compulsory study of all school subjects through English. A Bombay authority goes so far as to say that all subjects other than English "should be taught through the medium of vernacular languages, and all examinations, even the highest University examinations, should be taken in the vernaculars." Twenty amalgamated high schools sent up 192 candidates to the middle scholarship examination, of whom 142 from 19 schools were successful.

80. Discipline and Moral Training.—During the year measures were adopted for giving fuller effect to the views of the Government of India in regard to discipline in schools and colleges, as set forth in the Resolution of the 17th August 1889. The establishment of a special training college for teachers in high schools was sanctioned, and will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. The proposed closure of the Hindu School in Calcutta will supply a convenient building for the new institution. The University of Calcutta was addressed with regard to the Government proposal to make the employment of certificated teachers in schools the condition of affiliation; but the Syndicate was not prepared to support the change. Opinions were also invited as to the feasibility of attaching training classes to the larger high schools as an experimental arrangement, and as to the issue of provisional certificates of competency to teachers possessing certain educational qualifications. The matter has not, however, as yet reached the final stage. Principals of Government colleges were addressed on the important subject of elevating the moral tone of the students, and the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to draw attention to the many opportunities which the study of ethics, and other occasions of college life, afforded to professors for moral instruction of a character such as to influence their pupils and to make a permanent impression for good upon them.

81. The adoption of suitable moral text-books for schools of all classes has been kept in view; and the example set by the University in preparing a book of selections for the Entrance examination will be followed so as to meet the requirements not only of the junior classes of high schools, but also of middle and primary schools through the medium of works in the vernacular. The Central Text-Book Committee has been requested to state which of the readers in the

list of text-books, recently authorised for use in middle schools, may be accepted as moral text-books in the sense desired by the Government of India, and whether new works of a similar character should be prepared. Mr. J. C. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools in Oudh, has brought out a series of "Anglo-Oriental Readers" for use in schools, with direct reference to the orders of the Government of India, and Babu Protap Chundra Mozoomdar has informed me that he is preparing two little books for the inculcation of the principles of morality in schools,—one in English for boys, the other in Bengali for girls.

82. The maintenance in every school of conduct registers, in which should be recorded the head-master's opinion of each boy's character and behaviour, based upon personal knowledge, has been insisted upon; and the Government of India has suggested that special attention should be paid to the entries in the conduct registers of candidates for employment in Government offices. The appointment of monitors under proper safeguards has been authorised, and the system is being tried at the outset in institutions to which hostels are attached. As the result of an experiment tried a few years ago, it was found that scholarship holders when employed as monitors became unpopular with their fellow-students, and for reporting breaches of discipline were looked upon as spies. This is a difficulty that was all along anticipated as a result of importing into Indian schools a system that had grown up in very different circumstances. More recently, these monitors or prefects have been entrusted to a limited extent with punitive powers, in order to prevent their being looked down upon as mere tale-bearers Time will show whether this revised conception of the duties of a monitor, which brings them much nearer to their English original, will render the institution more palatable to Indian boys and more successful with them. The system is being tried in the Eden Hindu Hostel.

83. Punishments, such as fines, the imposition of tasks, the deprivation of privileges, the use of the rod in exceptional cases, and finally expulsion in cases of persistent and aggravated misconduct, have been in force in Bengal for a long time. The head-masters of schools understand that the use of the cane, although authorised, is by no means the best form of punishment, and that frequent resort to caning earns for a school a bad reputation. In 1889 I issued a circular to the effect that no boy who had attained the age of 14 years should be admitted to any class of a Government high school below the fourth, without the special sanction of the Inspector or the Principal (as the case might be), with the object of minimising the evil of having in the same class grown-up lads and little children. I think it undesirable to lay down any more definite rule than this for the removal of over-age boys.

84. The attention of school authorities was drawn to the necessity of encouraging outdoor games and exercises, on the understanding that no attempt should be made to create a race of acrobats out of our students. Gymnastic classes sometimes incur unpopularity from the ill-advised encouragement given by their teachers to acrobatic as opposed to athletic performances. What is known in England as 'ground and lofty tumbling,' exhibitions of tights and spangles, and the common tricks of a professional acrobat, often find an incongruous place in the school play-ground, to the detriment of wholesome gymnastics as understood by Maclaren. Should physical exercise in other forms not be popular, some form of drill will, under the orders of the Government of India, be made compulsory. It is believed that schools at the sudder stations will find no difficulty in obtaining a person able, if necessary, to give instruction in drill; but such exercises as parallel bars, dumb-bells, cricket, foot-ball and indigenous games, including athletic sports, running, jumping, &c., are more to be commended, and more likely to be generally acceptable. It has been explained that no reasonable outlay will be refused for the purpose of setting up gymnastic appliances or of aiding cricket and foot-ball clubs.

85. I summarise below the opinions recorded in the annual reports by some of the higher inspecting officers on the question of school discipline. It is admitted that the more closely a school is connected with the Department, the better is its discipline, and that in most cases it is not so much the absence of morality as of good manners in the boys and the junior teachers that requires to be corrected. Defiance of authority, remaining seated when a teacher or inspector enters the class-room, treating him with indifference if not positive disrespect, handing over to him books and slates in a rude offhand manner,

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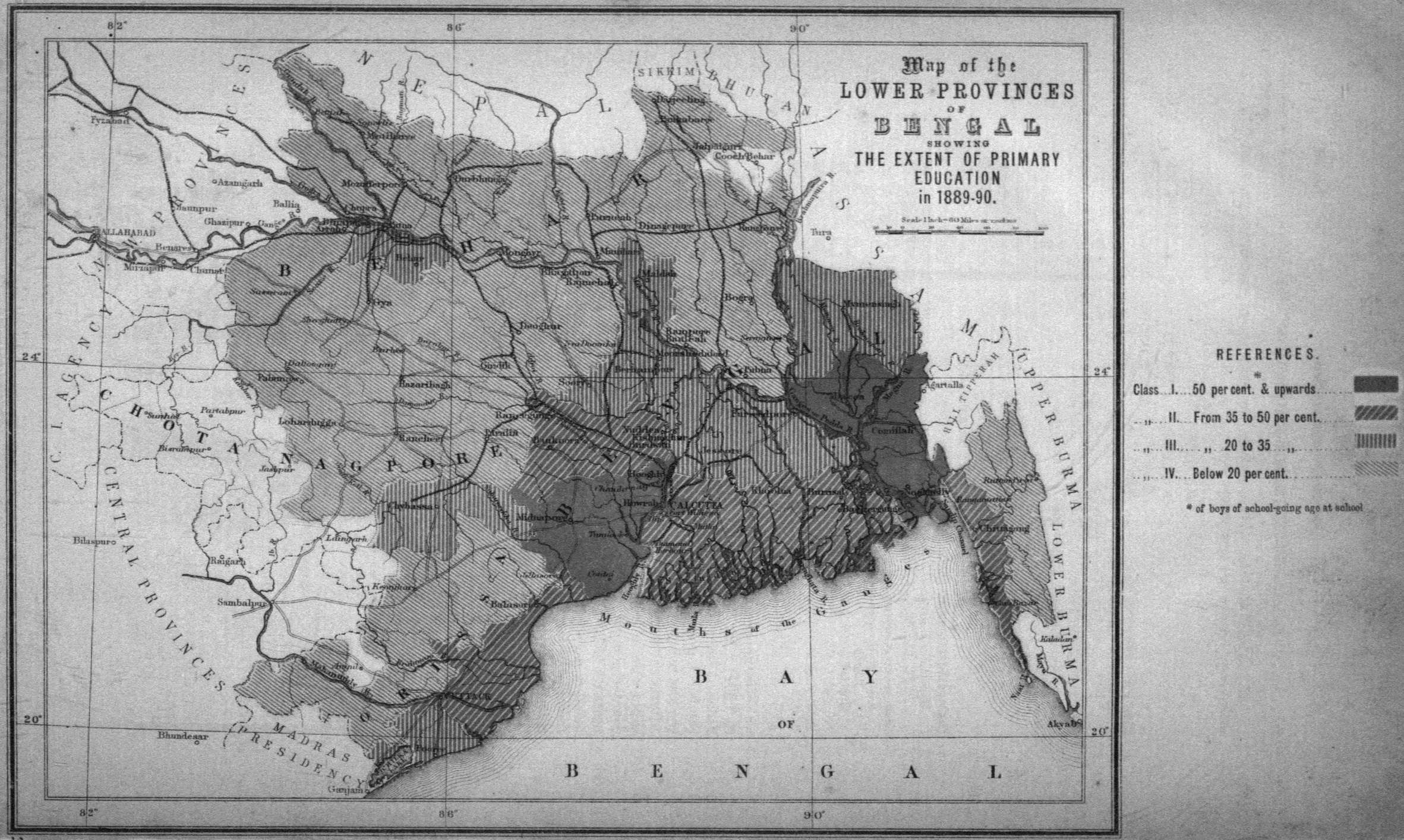
showing no sign of respect to a superior when passing him out of school, are sights too common in many schools. Cases of actual misbehaviour towards teachers are happily rare; but they are not entirely absent, and the punishment of rustication for a year or more has had a salutary effect. It must be added that cases of grave misconduct on the part of teachers themselves are not wanting. Two aided school-masters in one district were removed from their posts on charges of immorality, and the grant of one school was suspended because the returns submitted were false. One teacher has lately been dismissed for representing himself as a graduate of the University without having passed any University examination. Two private schools in Calcutta which falsified attendance registers in the previous year were not allowed to compete at the Entrance examination of 1890, the Circle Inspector having, in accordance with a wholesome regulation of the University, refused to recognise them as high schools for the purposes of that examination. For gross violation of the transfer rules, two schools at Dacca were deprived for two years of the privilege of competing for Government junior scholarships, and three others at Monghyr, Dacca, and Chupra for one year. To some extent the unhealthy state of public opinion in regard to discipline gives rise to troubles in school management. The opening of a new school, as a money speculation, near an old and established institution often has the effect of disorganising school discipline in the locality for a time. The Officiating Inspector of the Eastern Circle points out that the opening of rival schools in the same neighbourhood has been partly arrested by his refusal to recognise schools that wanted the elements of stability, and served merely to retard the success of a promising institution. He adds that if Government were now to withhold all assistance from high English schools, their existence would not be much endangered, but the character of the instruction imparted and the discipline maintained would greatly deteriorate. The superior instruction and discipline in Government schools offer indeed the strongest justification for their existence. Under the University regulations above referred to, schools under private management are not recognised by the Syndicate for the purposes of the Entrance examination unless the Inspector certifies them (1) as having been in existence for six months, (2) as being qualified to teach up to the Entrance examination. It is very desirable that the powers of the certifying officer should be enlarged, so as to enable him to refuse his certificate to schools that defy the rules of discipline, or to those that are opened in a mere spirit of opposition and rivalry to other non-Government schools, without any prospect of permanence, and to the injury of sound education.

In a letter that has lately reached me, the tactics pursued by rival schools are vividly described. "Canvassers may be seen all over the district busily engaged in recruiting students for the schools whose cause they advocate . . . . It has made the students unruly, disobedient, and disrespectful in the extreme. Discipline cannot be enforced among them . . . . The good students have learned to sell themselves to the highest bidder, and those of the Entrance class fetch a good price in the market. Every year in the month of August . . . the agents of the mofussil Entrance schools come to secure 'good sure students' (*i.e.*, those who will surely pass in the Entrance examination) from the town schools, by a promise of free board and lodging, free studentship, boat-hire, and something in cash to meet Puja expenses." "It would have been better for this place," the writer concludes, "had these schools not existed at all."

86. All the reporting officers are unanimous in declaring that the operation of the transfer rules has been entirely wholesome, and that the revised rules recently issued are likely to check many irregularities that formerly prevailed in regard to the admission of boys to schools and to the Entrance examination. Circle Inspectors have been asked to frame, for middle and primary schools, simple rules for the transfer of pupils in the spirit of those approved by Government for high schools. When it is borne in mind that an infringement of the rules renders a school liable to forfeiture of its grant or of the privilege of preparing pupils for a public examination, all that is practically important is that the inspecting officers should take care to see that no real offender escapes punishment.

No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE EXTENT OF PRIMARY
EDUCATION
in 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or 1 cm = 38 Kms
REFERENCES.
Class I. 50 per cent. & upwards
,, II. From 35 to 50 per cent.
,, III. ,, 20 to 35 ,,
,, IV. Below 20 per cent.
* of boys of school-going age at school
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Maldah
Bogra
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Dumka
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessore
Pubna
Mymensingh
Tipperah
Comillah
Agartalla
Chittagong
Akyab
Cuttack
Balasor
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Chanda
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Mouths of the Ganges
Upper Burma
Lower Burma
Hill Tipperah
Central Provinces
Madras Presidency
Chota Nagpore
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Gya
Patna
Monghyr

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87. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	6	207	6	176
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	15	423	10	253
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,888	108,487	3,143	117,634
Unaided	168	6,368	178	6,505
Total ...	3,077	115,485	3,337	124,568

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—				
Managed by Government	8	107	7	96
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	15	365	2	50
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	36,152	830,797	35,116	802,055
Unaided	8,679	150,857	9,020	158,664
Total ...	44,854	982,126	44,145	960,865
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,931	1,097,611	47,482	1,085,433

The upper primary schools have advanced from 3,077 with 115,485 pupils to 3,337 with 124,568 pupils; but the number of lower primary schools has declined from 44,854 with 982,126 pupils to 44,145 with 960,865 pupils; the net result being a loss of 449 primary schools for native boys and of 12,178 pupils, the loss being confined to the divisions of Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa. After a check in the year 1886-87, when 2,220 schools disappeared, there was a slight gain in 1887-88 of 138 schools and 23,337 pupils. This has again been counterbalanced by the losses of the last two years, resulting in the disappearance of 1,139 schools and 17,989 pupils in all. The loss has been attributed to a variety of causes which will be discussed further on, where it will be found to be largely due to the removal of several hundred "Koran schools" from the class of lower primaries, in which they were erroneously placed last year. The average number of pupils to a school shows a very slight decline from 22·90 to 22·86.

88. The proportion of boys under instruction in the different districts, as compared with the number of boys of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent. of the male population, as in England), is shown in the subjoined table. As it includes schools of every class, it properly belongs to the General Summary; but it is placed here for convenience of comparison with the statistics of primary education proper, which are given a little later on:—

	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1888-89.	Year 1889-90.	Year 1888-89.	Year 1889-90.
1	Hooghly ...	488,952	73,343	49,184	51,658	67	70
2	Calcutta ...	288,817	43,323	22,752	28,056	52	64
3	Dacca ...	1,033,863	155,079	91,939	97,190	59	62
4	Noakholly ...	415,248	62,287	38,091	37,085	61	59
5	Howrah ...	316,479	47,472	29,770	28,004	62	58
	Tipperah ...	768,450	115,267	67,528	67,316	58	58
7	Midnapore ...	1,244,274	186,641	99,135	98,967	53	53
8	Balasore ...	461,461	69,219	34,506	33,082	49	48
9	Cuttack ...	849,254	127,388	67,670	60,067	52	47

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	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1888-89.	Year 1889-90.	Year 1888-89.	Year 1889-90.
10	Chittagong ...	531,649	79,747	36,828	37,018	46	46
11	Backergunge ...	973,479	146,022	69 527	64,392	47	44
	Burdwan ...	668,295	100,244	43,592	44,691	43	44
13	24-Pergunnahs ...	975,430	146,315	72,626	64,131	49	43
	Bankoora ...	507,136	76,070	31,252	32.855	41	43
15	Khoolna ...	568,402	85.260	33,158	34,897	38	40
16	Beerbhoom ...	381,693	57,234	18,436	19,431	32	33
17	Singbhoom ...	280,978	42,146	12,257	12,827	29	30
18	Patna ...	858,783	128,817	31 879	33,541	24	26
19	Pooree ...	446.609	66,991	17,841	17,092	26	25
20	Furreedpore ...	805,989	120,898	39,970	29.703	33	24
	Jessore ...	959,271	143,891	35,872	34,665	24	24
22	Moorshedabad ...	586,483	87,972	22,241	20.836	25	23
23	Nuddea ..	805,779	120,866	25,670	26,063	21	21
	Maldah ...	346 998	52,050	9,801	11,219	18	21
25	Mymensingh ...	1,553,397	233,009	52,721	46,232	22	20
26	Sarun ...	1,083 565	162,535	30,540	32,217	18	19
27	Bogra ...	372,677	55.902	9,323	9,103	16	16
	Manbhoom ...	525,328	78,799	12,441	12,656	15	16
29	Gya ...	1,043,441	156,516	23,557	23,964	15	15
	Monghyr ...	969,124	145,369	21,436	22,866	14	15
	Bhagulpore ...	979,119	146,868	20,499	22,084	13	15
	Hazaribagh ...	544,903	81,735	11.292	12.718	13	15
33	Chumparun ...	870,627	130,594	20,282	19,521	15	14
34	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	785,330	117,799	15,841	16,846	13	13
	Dinagepore ...	782,292	117,344	14,721	15,988	12	13
36	Pubna ...	648,311	97,247	12,706	12,593	13	12
	Purneah ...	937,080	140,562	17,286	17,261	12	12
	Lohardugga ...	796,657	119,498	14,449	14.338	12	12
	Julpigoree ...	305,555	45,833	5,293	5 810	11	12
	Darjeeling ...	88,948	13,342	1,369	1,657	10	12
41	Mozufferpore ...	1,265,731	189,860	20,826	20,371	11	10
	Orissa Tributary Mehals.	794,385	119,157	13,127	13,059	11	10
	Shahabad ...	950,250	142,538	14,927	15,412	10	10
	Rajshahye ...	660,226	99,034	10,024	10,735	10	10
45	Rungpore ...	1,067,701	160,155	17,360	15,704	11	9
	Durbhunga ...	1,295,788	194,368	17,486	18,036	9	9
47	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	56,546	8,482	332	254	3	3

The apparently high position of Calcutta arises from its percentage being taken on the ratio of the population of the old town to the number of pupils in the new. Calcutta, therefore, may be excluded from the comparison.

The number of districts with 40 per cent. and upwards of their boys of school-going age under instruction has risen from 14 to 15 on account of the inclusion of Khoolna in this class. Hooghly heads the list as before, while Dacca and Noakholly have changed places and brought down Howrah, which stands fifth in the list and is bracketed with Tipperah. Midnapore retains its old position, Balasore and Cuttack have changed places, and the 24-Pergunnahs has gone down a little, owing to the transfer of a part of its area to the town of Calcutta, while no allowance has been made for its diminished population. The second group, with between 20 and 33 per cent. of their boys at school, comprises ten districts as before, the place of Khoolna being taken by Maldah, where the percentage has increased. There have been some fluctuations in the relative positions of the districts, Patna and Nuddea having gained, and Mymensingh and Moorshedabad having lost some places. Seven districts have 10 per cent. or less of their boys under instruction against five the year before, owing to a slight falling off in Rungpore, Mozufferpore, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, and to an increase in Darjeeling from 10 to 12 per cent.

Reckoned by Divisions, Chittagong heads the list with 53·3 per cent. of its boys at school. Then follow Burdwan with 50·9, Orissa with 41·8, Dacca with 37·4, Presidency with 30·9, Chota Nagpore with 16·3, Bhagulpore with 14·9, Patna with 14·8, Rajshahye with 12, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals with 10·25. Orissa has changed places with Dacca, and Bhagulpore with Patna.

89. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure from the primary grants controlled by the Department and by District Boards respectively, boys' and

girls' schools being included. It includes the cost of the subsidiary inspecting agency, but excludes payments made to primary schools from the grant-in-aid and circle fund allotments:—

	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools ...	89,223	1,92,662	2,81,885
Non-stipendiary schools ...	26,289	2,43,665	2,69,954
Indigenous schools ...	509	2,066	2,575
Prizes	5,190	19,872	25,062
Other payments	24,967	1,25,408	1,50,375
Total ...	1,46,178	5,83,673	7,29,851
Sanctioned allotment ...	1,71,200	5,94,229	7,65,429
Saving ...	25,022	10,556	35,578

A sum of Rs. 8,372 was also spent on 141 primary schools for boys, mostly under missionary management, from the grant-in-aid allotment; and 126 primary schools received Rs. 11,037 from the grant for circle schools.

The statement shows an increase of Rs. 26,850 over the expenditure of the preceding year. Still, it appears that a sum of Rs. 35,600 (or possibly, as will be seen a little later on, of only Rs. 31,700) remained unexpended out of the total allotment for the year. The savings of the previous year appear from the last report (paragraph 51) to have been Rs. 70,359, but only a small portion of this, it will presently be seen, was re-allotted in 1889-90.

90. The details of "other payments" are given below:—

		Rs.
1.	Chief gurus and inspecting pundits, including three Sub-Inspectors in Rungpore	91,516
2.	Contributions to middle schools	3,072
3.	Ditto to khasmehal, circle, and other schools	4,900
4.	Grants for building and furniture	5,058
5.	Scholarships and rewards	3,825
6.	Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	367
7.	Examination charges	12,740
8.	Commission for money-orders	3,772
9.	Charges for abolished schools	13,376
10.	Contingencies and miscellaneous	11,749
	Total ...	1,50,375

The total of "other payments" last year was Rs. 1,48,120. There has been an increase under the heads "chief gurus" and "contingencies," and some falling off under "charges for abolished schools," "buildings," and a few other heads.

91. But the most important item in the list is "Contributions to middle schools, Rs. 3,072." Before proceeding to consider that point, I would invite attention to a similar charge of Rs. 3,234 (see Subsidiary Table II) for the support of 52 middle schools, chiefly stipendiary, the teachers of which receive subsidies, averaging Rs. 62 a year, from the primary grant just as if they were genuine primary schools. It is true that they are also primary schools, and their character is of the following kind. Just as a good lower primary school tries to expand into an upper primary, by taking on a second teacher and adding a small upper primary class, so in certain instances—little more than one in a district on the average—an ambitious upper primary school aims at raising itself to the class above by keeping two or three of its best boys, after passing the upper primary, to read for the middle vernacular examination. It is not clear that in such cases the real primary teaching of the school suffers; probably not, because such schools always have a second teacher, who is helped in the lower classes, according to traditional custom, by the boys of the upper primary section. But by the introduction of the middle vernacular element the school runs the risk of being raised into a different educational atmosphere, which may suit some, but is not necessary or even wholesome for all the pupils. In 1888-89 the number of middle vernacular schools aided from the primary grant was 69, so there has been some reduction. Very exceptional cases apart—I mean those cases in which the village is advanced and prosperous enough for a middle vernacular school, while the District Board has no money left in the grant-in-aid allotment—there can be little hardship in forbidding any school, aided from the primary grant, to teach a single pupil beyond the upper

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primary standard on pain of losing its grant. I am asking the Inspectors whether any such exceptional cases exist. The actual dimensions of the evil, I should explain, are not very serious, since the 52 upper primaries have between them only 102 pupils in the middle stage of instruction.

I return to the item with which I began this paragraph: "Contributions to middle vernacular schools, Rs. 3,072." These payments are of a totally different character. They consist of subsidies given from the primary grant in the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions (Rs. 2,846 to 57 schools in the former and Rs. 226 in the latter) towards the support of middle schools apparently of the ordinary type. In the Burdwan district there are 27 middle schools so subsidised; in Bankoora 18. It appears very difficult to justify grants of this kind on any ground; and I am asking the two Inspectors concerned to give me a detailed report of the origin and character of these subsidies.

92. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 20,827, against Rs. 20,303 of the year before. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, writes as follows on the administration of primary schools by the Municipality of Calcutta:—

"The old Suburban Municipality used to spend Rs. 3,000 annually for the advancement of education. The Calcutta Municipality continued this grant for the benefit of the amalgamated tract, and made payment through the Ward Committees. From the school returns received, it appears that the total municipal expenditure on education last year was Rs. 1,843 out of an allotment of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,267 was spent on primary and Rs. 536 on secondary schools. It may be noted here that section 36 (clause 12) of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, which for the first time empowered the Corporation to provide money for education, authorised it to spend it on primary and technical schools only. The departmental officers were not consulted when payments were made, though I had written to the Secretary, as early as July last, that it would always give me much pleasure to help the Commissioners with all they might require of me in the payment of rewards and stipends. The pathsala teachers are reported to be generally dissatisfied with the way in which the Ward Committees, unassisted by any departmental agency, distributed the grants at the close of the year."

If the Corporation of Calcutta is willing to make use of the services or advice of officers of this Department, I shall be ready to give it every assistance in my power.

93. The following table shows how the primary grant was administered in the different districts. The annual cost for each pupil varies from 8·8 annas in the Burdwan Division to 24·7 annas in the Orissa Tributary Mehals:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
		Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	27,810	27,691	1,222	41,895	22·6	10·5
	Jessore ...	20,799	19,777	869	24,430	22·7	12·9
	Moorshedabad ...	11,999	11,718	485	13,159	24·1	14·2
	Khoolna ...	14,817	14,145	1,181	29,320	12·5	7·7
	Nuddea ...	16,015	16,015	633	17,689	25·3	14·4
	Total ...	91,440	89,346	4,340	126,493	20·5	11·3
	Calcutta ...	9,000	9,000	201	9,485	44·7	15·1
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	24,629	23,994	1,327	35,485	18·08	10·8
	Bankura ...	19,872	19,918	1,145	27,827	17·4	11·4
	Beerbhoom ...	9,638	8,939	576	14,351	15·5	9·9
	Midnapore ...	35,481	38,834	3,717	82,855	10·4	7·5
	Hooghly ...	18,944	19,983	1,354	37,447	14·7	8·5
	Howrah ...	11,560	9,471	585	20,798	16·2	7·3
	Total ...	1,20,124	1,21,144	8,704*	218,763	13·9	8·8
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	14,054	13,570	720	15,195	18·8	14·2
	Rajshahye ...	15,000	12,064	335	9,563	36·01	20·1
	Rungpore ...	18,300	17,597	648	15,562	27·1	18·09
	Bogra ...	6,641	6,641	287	8,406	23·1	12·6
	Pubna ...	13,600	14,151	372	11,790	38·04	19·2
	Darjeeling ...	3,000	2,995	34	861	88·1	55·6
	Julpigoree ...	3,075	3,075	176	4,201	17·5	11·7
	Total ...	73,670	70,093	2,571	65,578	27·2	17·1

* Exclusive of middle schools subsidised from the primary grant.

Divisions.	Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
		Rs.	Rs.				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	25,742	25,729	1,101	29,640	23·3	13·9
	Furreedpore ...	16,865	15,661	731	20,445	20·0	12·2
	Backergunge ...	28,898	20,474	1,313	32,453	15·6	10·0
	Mymensingh ...	28,844	27,020	1,380	31,370	19·6	13·
	Total ...	1,00,349	88,884	4,575	113,908	19·4	12·4
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	19,110	17,669	609	18,586	29·	15·3
	Noakholly ...	19,598	19,072	1,068	23,245	17·8	13·1
	Tipperah ...	31,347	30,010	2,863	56,273	10·5	[illegible]
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,000	553	7	96	79	
	Total ...	71,050	67,304	4,547	98,200	14·8	10·9
Patna ...	Patna ...	20,663	19,588	1,262	26,070	15·5	12·
	Gya ...	18,810	19,618	980	20,322	20·02	15·4
	Shahabad ...	10,981	10,045	263	7,165	38·2	22·4
	Sarun ...	15,067	18,306	1,038	25,493	12·8	8·3
	Chumparun ...	10,264	10,761	729	15,451	14·7	11·1
	Mozufferpore ...	12,124	10,625	718	13,091	14·8	12·9
	Durbhunga ...	15,004	15,004	424	10,462	35·4	22·9
	Total ...	1,02,913	98,947	5,414	118,054	18·2	13·4
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	12,925	12,419	922	18,183	13·4	10·9
	Monghyr ...	19,969	19,938	609	14,094	32·7	22·6
	Purneah ...	11,867	9,951	383	8,760	26·	18·2
	Maldah ...	8,073	7,403	261	7,864	28·3	15·6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	22,400	20,254	365	9,104	55·4	35·6
	Total ...	75,234	69,965	2,540	57,995	27·5	19·3
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	14,375	14,545	363	11,572	39·9	20·1
	Lohardugga ...	15,232	15,232	379	10,759	40·1	25·1
	Singbhoom ...	11,560	11,560	272	11,324	42·5	16·3
	Manbhoom ...	13,600	13,600	495	11,912	27·4	18·2
	Total ...	54,767	54,937	1,509	45,567	36·3	19·6
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	28,546	29,837	3,055	45,254	9·7	10·5
	Pooree ...	12,234	10,487	690	9,239	15·2	18·1
	Balasore ...	19,423	18,833	1,013	18,847	18,5	15·9
	Total ...	60,203	59,157	4,758	73,340	12·4	12·9
	Orissa Tributary Mehals.	2,800	1,074	67	695	16·03	24·7
	Total ...	7,61,550	7,29,851	39,226	9,28,078	18·6	12·6

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

The primary grant for Calcutta was increased from Rs. 7,700 to Rs. 9,000 in consequence of the expansion of its area under the new Municipal Act.

The average annual cost was Rs. 18·6 per school and 12·6 annas per pupil, against Rs. 18·3 and 12·2 annas, respectively, in the preceding year. The rise is exactly in keeping with the falling off in the number of schools and pupils noticed before, the averages for 1887-88 having been still more favourable. The highest rates of expenditure are furnished by the Chittagong

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Hill Tracts, Darjeeling, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, while Howrah, Midnapore, and Khoolna show the lowest cost, at a rate of little more than 7 annas a pupil. The cost in Calcutta, where house-rent absorbs a great portion of the guru's income, has come down from Rs. 48·7 to Rs. 44·7 a school, and from 17·7 to 15·1 annas a pupil. In general, the more backward the locality, the higher the cost. The annual cost from public funds for each pupil in Calcutta and in the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Orissa Divisions was less than a rupee.

94. From the foregoing table it appears that there has been a saving of Rs. 31,700 on the total primary allotment. The figures showing the allotments are taken from the Inspectors' reports, and they include both the District Board allotment and that made to the Department for primary schools in non-Board districts and in Government estates, municipalities, and cantonments. The figures thus derived differ somewhat materially from the sanctioned allotments shown above (para. 89) in the estimates of this Department; and the amounts provided by District Boards for primary education are not always known to me. Understood with that reservation, it appears that in 20 districts there were savings on the primary allotment in the hands of District Boards, amounting in all to nearly Rs. 22,000; while in seven districts the Boards exceeded their allotments, by drawing on the savings of the previous year, to the amount of about Rs. 12,000. Thus there was a total saving, in all Board districts taken together, of about Rs. 10,000; while the amounts spent in excess of the allotments by no means exhausted the short drawings of the previous year. The largest savings were made by the District Boards of Backergunge (Rs. 3,400), Rajshahye (Rs. 3,000), Mymensingh, Purneah, and Pooree (nearly Rs. 2,000 each), and Jessore, Khoolna, Beerbhoom, Rungpore, Furreedpore, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Balasore (between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each). The unexpended balance in Purneah would not have accrued, the Assistant Inspector states, if the central examinations had been properly held by the Sub-Inspectors, as more than 300 pathsalas were left unexamined and therefore unrewarded. He adds:—The Board's accounts are almost a sealed book to the Deputy Inspector, who can hardly exercise any control over the expenditure, or help the Board with timely suggestions for proper administration of the primary grant." This might be taken as typical of a good many instances.

The largest excess expenditure was incurred in Midnapore (Rs. 4,000), Gya, and Monghyr (about Rs. 2,500 each), Pubna and Durbhunga (about Rs. 2,000 each), and Hooghly, Patna, Shahabad, and Chupra (about Rs. 1,000).

95. The departmental grant, which is administered by the District Committees of non-Board districts, and as regards Government estates, municipalities, and cantonments by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, shows very much larger savings. The allotment, according to the departmental estimates, amounts to Rs. 1,71,000, and according to the returns of the Inspectors, to Rs. 1,67,000. The expenditure in any case amounted to Rs. 1,46,000; and thus either Rs. 21,000 or Rs. 25,000 of the grants remained unspent. The largest saving is in the district of Backergunge, where it amounts to Rs. 5,000. Next come Julpigoree, Tipperah, Shahabad, Monghyr, and Durbhunga, with from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 saved; then Pubna, Darjeeling, Furreedpore, Patna, Gya, Sarun, Mozufferpore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, with from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 saved. But little explanation of the widespread failure to spend up to the allotments is furnished by the reports; but it will probably be found to lie in the fact that in many Government estates it has been found difficult to spend the full share of 1 per cent. on primary schools, while in others the district officer is crying out for more money.

96. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division notices that four technical schools for Sonthals in the Damin-i-koh are paid for out of the annual grant of Rs. 7,500 allotted for 100 primary schools in that tract. He objects to this application of the funds to a purpose other than that of teaching the three R's, for which they were assigned; but if the technical schools teach useful trades, I cannot find fault with their establishment from that source. He also points out that certain mission schools in the same district which receive aid from the grant-in-aid fund got rewards from the primary grant also. Inquiry will be made on that point.

97. The following table shows the distribution of upper and lower primary schools of different classes in each district :—

District.	Upper primary schools.		Schools which send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Schools which are below the lower primary scholarship standard, but read printed books.		Schools in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Merit marks.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1. Midnapore	195	6,754	1,109	25,664	3,053	62,151	...	...	4,357	94,569	7,355
2. Cuttack	121	3,760	1,080	18,170	2,719	34,442	61	692	3,981	57,070	6,584
3. Tipperah	132	4,412	921	21,344	1,602	27,584	...	...	2,655	53,340	5,025
4. Backergunge	85	3,029	510	14,869	1,745	39,986	...	...	2,340	57,884	3,700
5. Dacca	163	5,870	551	15,361	1,171	22,162	...	...	1,885	43,393	3,639
6. Bankoora	170	4,480	833	21,626	137	3,094	...	...	1,160	29,200	3,506
7. 24-Pergunnahs	188	8,167	509	20,453	919	24,416	...	...	1,616	53,036	3,386
8. Burdwan	126	4,868	647	19,408	502	11,361	...	...	1,335	35,717	3,133
9. Balasore	76	1,959	443	8,839	1,405	20,894	5	67	1,929	31,759	3,114
10. Mymensingh	212	7,404	394	10,448	663	12,714	15	195	1,284	30,761	2,905
11. Hooghly	104	4,109	400	14,572	1,047	22,379	...	...	1,551	41,060	2,767
12. Sarun	30	1,771	698	17,856	331	6,859	68*	1,343	1,122	27,820	2,560
13. Khoolna	101	3,971	423	12,407	653	13,997	...	...	1,177	30,375	2,427
14. Jessore	109	4,824	487	14,355	372	8,901	...	...	968	28,080	2,378
15. Patna	28	1,488	390	9,929	832	14,702	83*	768	1,333	26,887	2,142
16. Noakholly	99	3,124	270	7,147	679	12,909	...	...	1,048	23,180	1,984
17. Gya	37	2,028	430	9,791	497	8,490	30*	457	994	20,766	1,972
18. Furreedpore	144	4,941	165	4,559	747	16,276	56	749	1,112	26,525	1,962
19. Monghyr	21	950	483	11,800	332	5,276	19	318	855	17,844	1,886
20. Dinagepore	60	1,947	335	7,191	416	7,528	...	...	811	16,661	1,721
21. Chittagong	85	3,556	223	6,714	523	13,062	...	...	831	23,332	1,617
22. Pooree	64	1,414	184	2,628	700	8,080	38	408	986	12,530	1,572
23. Beerbhoom	100	3,576	219	5,518	414	8,196	...	...	732	17,290	1,564
24. Rungpore	101	3,325	186	4,559	370	8,030	...	...	657	15,914	1,433
25. Nuddea	70	2,674	248	6,111	317	6,866	5	98	640	17,749	1,411
26. Bhagulpore	23	1,146	214	5,445	624	10,697	52	825	913	18,113	1,381
27. Mozufferpore	25	1,149	273	6,231	432	6,573	23*	312	753	14,265	1,376
28. Moorshedabad	48	1,916	277	8,705	228	4,608	...	...	553	15,229	1,299
29. Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	50	1,731	233	5,555	338	6,817	...	...	621	14,103	1,287
30. Howrah	47	2,192	195	7,977	389	11,968	...	...	631	22,137	1,209
31. Chumparun	19	809	232	6,464	406	7,172	73*	1,050	730	15,495	1,197
32. Purneah	19	657	243	5,780	366	6,720	72	964	700	14,121	1,190
33. Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	52*	1,687	87*	1,604	600*	7,029	217*	2,219	956	12,627	1,121
34. Durbhunga	14	837	258	6,510	223	4,868	74*	1,453	569	13,668	1,067
35. Pubna	90	3,621	154	5,220	150	3,779	...	...	394	12,620	1,062
36. Manbhoom	16	526	228	6,447	239	4,681	...	...	483	11,654	1,003
37. Rajshahye	65	2,085	134	4,262	190	4,526	...	...	389	10,873	917
38. Lohardugga	19	953	163	4,874	273	6,736	13	365	468	12,928	857
39. Hazaribagh	31	1,597	167	5,589	197	4,827	...	...	395	12,013	853
40. Singbhoom	20	1,187	201	8,573	86	2,870	7	108	314	12,737	789
41. Shahabad	35	1,010	150	4,523	122	2,819	66*	955	373	9,707	747
42. Maldah	50	2,560	101	3,010	167	3,428	...	...	318	8,998	720
43. Bogra	41	,628	114	3,589	165	4,011	...	...	320	9,228	712
44. Julpigoree	27	783	124	2,949	95	2,245	...	...	246	5,977	602
45. Calcutta	14	824	153	6,892	19	606	...	...	186	8,322	488
46. Darjeeling	12	698	27	572	21	580	...	...	60	1,850	162
47. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	2	23	10	108	...	...	12	131	16

* Includes girls' schools.

As in previous years, the educational position of each district has been ascertained by assigning five marks for each upper primary school, three marks for each lower primary school that has attained to the lower primary scholarship standard, and one mark for each lower primary school that uses printed books. No marks have been given for schools in which no printed book is used. The marks roughly represent the number of years taken by each school to reach its own standard. There is no great change in the relative positions of the districts from last year, except that Balasore, Hooghly, Jessore, and a few others have moved down a little.

The merit marks, however, only show how far the means of instruction are supplied in a given district, without taking into account its population, whether large or small. The relative progress of education can only be determined by comparing the merit-mark with the total population of the district, and if that be done different results emerge. Cuttack then stands first in order, Tipperah and Bankoora occupy the next place, then come Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly, Noakholly, Burdwan and Khoolna (equal), and the 24-Pergunnahs. Midnapore, which stands first under the other test owing to the great size of the district, now comes down to the fifth place when the number and quality of primary schools relatively to population are considered. Bankoora comes up from the sixth to the second place, and Balasore from the ninth to the fourth. Cuttack and Tipperah, which were second and third, now come to the head of the list.

These last results for primary schools may also be compared with those of the table given above in paragraph 88, where the proportion of male pupils in schools of every class is compared with the population of school-going age. Hooghly, which there stood first, owing to the large number of its secondary schools, comes down to the sixth place as regards the extent and quality of its primary instruction. Dacca, which stood second, is no longer amongst the first

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ten; nor is Howrah, which in the earlier table stood fourth. It follows that these districts, which are most advanced in secondary education, have not made equal progress in primary.

98. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys are given below :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1880.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL.
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	6	176	174	99	1,056	...	...	111	...	1,167
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	253	241	157	...	871	60	217	7	1,155
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,143	117,634	109,130	85,526	39,515	1,28,783	3,007	1,61,302	40,738	3,83,035
Unaided	178	6,505	5,810	4,584	...	...	...	8,172	8,367	16,539
Total ...	3,337	124,568	115,355	90,366	40,571	1,29,654	3,757	1,69,802	58,112	4,01,896

The schools have advanced from 3,077 to 3,337, and their pupils from 115,485 to 124,568. The Rajshahye Division has gained 70 schools, Dacca 53, Burdwan 47, Chittagong 40, and Presidency 27 schools. In the other divisions also there is a general increase, the net result being a gain of 260 upper primary schools with 9,083 pupils. These schools correspond to lower primary schools with two upper classes superadded. They teach the full lower primary course, and teach it effectively, while one pupil in every five or six has advanced to the upper primary stage; the average being seven pupils in that stage out of a total attendance of 37 in an upper primary school. The heavy loss of the year in lower primary schools has been to some extent counterbalanced by an increase in the number of this more useful class of institutions, which is regularly recruited, year by year, from the best of the lower primaries.

99. The total number of primary schools for native boys being 47,482, and 3,337 of them being upper primary, it follows that about one school out of 14 has reached the upper stage. The expenditure from public funds on these schools was Rs. 1,73,982, against Rs. 1,65,770 in the preceding year. This shows an excess of Rs. 8,212 for the 250 new aided schools of the year, each of which thus received Rs. 32 on an average. The excess has been met exclusively from district and municipal funds, the outlay from provincial revenues being Rs. 367 less than in the preceding year. Again, after excluding the 178 schools returned as unaided, 3,159 schools were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 3,85,357. The income of an aided upper primary was, therefore, Rs. 122 a year, or a little above Rs. 10 a month, of which Rs. 4½ was contributed from public funds. Most upper primary schools receive stipends ranging between Rs. 2 and Rs. 6 a month, and are not more costly than efficient lower primaries.

100. Ten rupees a month is not, however, an excessive income for even one efficient teacher; while the course of studies to be gone through in these schools requires at least two. In recognition of that fact, the District Boards appear to have been making efforts to improve the condition of these schools. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, thus notices the subject in his report :—

"Each year adds to the high value which I attach to these schools, and my opinion is generally shared by Deputy Inspectors and District Boards; and I am glad to find that the opinion which I expressed in my last report, of the necessity of there being two masters to each school of this class, has been adopted very largely by District Boards. The practice with regard to the payments to these schools still continues to vary; but most District Boards have, I think, come round to the view that the best upper primary schools in each district should be stipendiary schools. The dislike manifested by teachers to the system of payment-by-results is still stronger among teachers of upper primary than among those of lower primary schools."

But in their anxiety to aid upper primaries with fixed stipends, the District Board of the 24-Pergunnahs inadvertently put a stop to the future growth of these schools by resolving "that all aided upper primary schools should be

made stipendiary." As the number of stipends is necessarily limited, the effect of this resolution has been the exclusion of all non-stipendiary upper primary schools even from rewards. The District Magistrate characterises the Board's resolution as a "mistake," and writes as follows:—

"Upper primary schools are, I think, far more useful and deserving of encouragement than the majority of lower primaries. The instruction which they give is obviously more real and valuable to the pupils than the most rudimentary acquaintance with the three R's which the boys of the lower primary schools usually carry away from those institutions."

The Balasore District Board have hit upon the plan of placing teachers of upper primary schools in charge of pounds, and of giving them extra allowances for that duty. The difficulty, said to be already felt, is that if the school declines, the Board still keep it on as an upper primary school in order that the pound may not suffer. This is obviously going on a wrong principle, which it should not be difficult to amend.

101. The following table furnishes a classification of upper primary schools for boys according to their numerical strength:—

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		
Division.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	516	21,552	137	8,492	121	5,313	154	5,260	88	2,229	16	258	41·7
Calcutta	14	824	9	612	4	184	...	...	1	28	...	...	58·8
Burdwan	742	25,979	108	6,618	133	5,831	218	7,320	199	4,926	84	1,284	35·01
Rajshahye	396	14,087	61	3,709	60	2,614	117	3,967	142	3,537	16	260	35·5
Dacca	604	21,244	68	4,131	120	5,222	206	6,897	185	4,586	25	408	35·1
Chittagong	316	11,092	38	2,337	52	2,256	110	3,718	103	2,567	13	214	35·1
Patna	188	9,692	99	6,234	52	2,226	27	902	8	193	2	37	51·5
Bhagulpore	168	7,044	54	3,343	31	1,380	46	1,577	25	640	7	104	43·2
Chota Nagpore ...	86	4,263	40	2,597	18	793	19	659	8	198	1	16	49·5
Orissa	261	7,139	6	381	14	603	56	1,898	155	3,761	30	489	27·3
Orissa Tributary Mehals	51	1,652	5	293	7	304	14	459	22	550	3	46	32·3
Total ...	3,337	124,568	625	36,754	612	26,826	967	32,657	936	23,215	197	3,116	37·3

The largest number of upper primary schools with 50 pupils and upwards is found in the Presidency Division, but Calcutta furnishes the highest average number of pupils to a school. Weak schools with less than 20 pupils deserve no encouragement, and should be reduced with all speed to the lower primary standard.

102. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys are shown below, division by division:—

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.															Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others
Presidency ...	...	...	297	201	12	9	309	210	...	616	27	26	699	...	300	11	6	317	...	276	41	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	7	5	1	...	8	5	...	12	2	...	14	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	579	485	14	11	593	496	...	1,369	29	7	1,405	...	892	19	4	915	...	870	35	1	...	3	...
Rajshahye	1	1	255	166	...	...	256	167	2	634	...	20	656	2	288	...	7	297	...	158	139	...	...	...	...
Dacca	3	2	312	212	76	45	391	259	7	702	165	35	909	3	422	46	12	483	...	415	68	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	1	...	192	139	3	3	196	142	1	466	5	14	486	...	274	4	8	286	...	220	62	...	...	...	4
Patna	2	1	136	103	2	2	140	106	17	345	7	23	392	7	181	2	11	201	...	196	5	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	105	84	...	...	105	84	...	233	...	30	263	...	151	...	15	166	...	123	35	...	...	8	...
Orissa	3	3	173	123	...	...	176	126	4	386	...	7	397	4	235	...	7	246	...	228	14	4	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	1	...	1	1	19	16	21	17	2	2	38	9	51	...	1	30	5	36	...	34	1	...	...	1	...
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	63	48	...	...	63	48	...	149	...	3	152	...	98	...	3	101	...	78	2	...	2	22	...
Total ...	11	7	2,120	1,567	127	86	2,258	1,660	33	5,004	273	174	5,484	16	2,847	112	78	3,053	...	2,606	402	5	2	34	4
																				3,053					

N.B.—(a) Two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight candidates from 667 secondary schools presented themselves for this examination, of whom 1,596 from 567 schools were successful; 1,310 being Hindus, 264 Musulmans, 2 Christians, aboriginal races, 11 non-Christians, aboriginal races, and 9 others.

(b) Five candidates from 3 training schools for masters appeared at this examination, and 4 from 2 schools passed; 2 being Hindus and 2 non-Christians aboriginal races.

(c) Forty seven candidates from 20 lower primary schools appeared at this examination, of whom 29 from 17 schools were successful; 28 being Hindus and one a Musulman.

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The number of competing schools rose from 2,149 to 2,258, and that of successful schools from 1,634 to 1,660. On the other hand, the number of examinees declined from 5,583 to 5,484, and that of successful candidates from 3,180 to 3,053. This was due, in a great measure, to the enforcement of the rule that no boy who has once passed an examination shall be again admitted to it. The upper primary scholarship examination for each division is held under the orders of the Circle Inspector, who also appoints the text-books in the prescribed subjects. As the percentage of passed pupils varies little from year to year, it may be inferred that the standard is fairly uniform. Agriculture has under recent orders of Government been included, as an alternative subject with physics, in the standard for this examination; the text-book selected being "Krishi Sopan," by Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., a gentleman who held one of the Government Agricultural scholarships at the Cirencester College, and who is now Proprietor and Principal of the Bangabasi College, Calcutta.

103. Upper primary schools are intended to impart a better kind of primary education by adding two classes to a lower primary school; they are not to be regarded as stepping-stones to secondary schools. Some of the inspecting officers recommend that boys in the third class of middle schools should be required to appear at the upper primary examination, and that their promotion to the second class should depend on their passing it. This may be accepted—and indeed in the Eastern Circle it is so understood and carried out—if middle schools arrange their third class course on the plan of the upper primary standard, independently fixed; but if it means that the latter standard should be moulded into conformity with that of the third classes of middle schools—this last being itself determined by the requirements of the middle vernacular examination two years later—such an identification should not be tolerated, as tending to substitute for the essential elements of primary instruction an incomplete and useless form of secondary.

104. Lower Primary Schools.—These schools have fallen off from 44,854 with 982,126 pupils to 44,145 with 960,865 pupils. The rise of 260 of these schools to the upper primary standard reduces the apparent loss of 709 lower primaries to a real loss of 449. The subjoined statement compares the statistics for each division for the last two years:—

Division.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Presidency	4,525	128,996	4,438	122,917	...	87
Calcutta	117	5,531	152	7,498	35	...
Burdwan	9,058	211,693	9,024	213,994	...	34
Rajshahye	2,598	60,455	2,481	59,036	...	117
Dacca	5,920	140,322	6,017	137,319	97	...
Chittagong	4,785	102,251	4,230	88,891	...	555
Patna	5,361	112,023	5,452	114,979	91	...
Bhagulpore	3,050	62,149	3,244	66,135	194	...
Chota Nagpore	1,515	43,324	1,574	45,069	59	...
Orissa	6,969	103,567	6,635	94,220	...	334
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	956	11,815	898	10,807	...	58
Total ...	44,854	982,126	44,145	960,865	476	1,185
					Net decrease ...	709

The loss of 87 schools in the Presidency Division is partly due to the transfer of a portion of the 24-Pergunnahs to Calcutta, which shows a gain of 35 schools. It has also been ascribed to the floods in Moorshedabad, and to the distress that prevailed for a time in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs. The loss in the Burdwan Division arises in Midnapore, where the Assistant Inspector suspects that there was something wrong in the collection of returns; and in Howrah, where it is attributed to "scarcity," and to a rule introduced by the District Board that no pathsala should be allowed to appear at the reward examination unless it had been in regular work from the 1st July. Mr. Bellett ascribes the loss in his circle to (1) the reduction made in the allotment for primary education to the Bogra District Board, (2) the universal adoption of payment-by-results by the Pubna District Board, for which system he does not consider portions of the district to be yet ripe, and (3) the unsuitability of the payment-by-results system in Rungpore, which, according to the Board, is a backward district. As to the

first ground assigned, the reduction in the allotment (from Rs. 8,100 to Rs. 6,900) was first made in 1887-88, and yet the number of schools in Bogra increased at once from 239 to 252, and in the following year to 294. It is in the Chittagong Division that the heaviest loss arises; and that division has now lost almost as many schools as it gained in the preceding year. It appears that the indigenous schools of Chittagong present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification; and maktabs or Koran schools, which abound in those districts, and which now add a little Bengali teaching to the religious course and now relinquish it, shift about from one class to another with but slight change in their real character. The 555 lower primaries that have disappeared (276 aided and 279 unaided) probably reappear, many of them, among the Koran schools of the division, the number of which has increased during the year by 806 in that division alone. Such at any rate is the explanation given by the local inspecting officers. Thus we have in Tipperah, "inaccurate classification, in the previous year, of Koran schools as lower primaries;" in Chittagong, "a change in the classification of schools, through the ignorance of a new Sub-Inspector, who failed to note the distinction between religious and secular maktabs." I should add that the loss is attributed to other causes also: *e.g.*, to the discontinuance of rewards for mere attendance to day-labourers; to the criminal prosecution of some gurus for frauds committed by them in connection with the reward examination; to gurus giving up pathsalas every year in despair, because they did not pay; to cholera, scarcity, &c., &c. In Orissa the causes assigned are all of a general character:—"scarcity in Balasore and the Tributary States," "prevalence of cholera and fever, especially during the cold-weather months," "discouragement consequent on the excessive delay with which rewards were paid by the Cuttack District Board," and "the temporary abandonment of schools by a large number of teachers for employment as *amins* in connection with the newly-begun settlement operations," are among the reasons assigned for the loss in that province. The greatest decline has taken place in the Cuttack district. The Divisions of Dacca, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore gained some schools each.

105. The fact seems to be that, apart from any loss or gain arising, as in Chittagong, from imperfect classification, the large decrease which from time to time is recorded in the number of lower primary schools is due to two causes—a permanent and a temporary one. The permanent cause is the thoroughly precarious and unstable tenure of the lowest fringe of these schools. Hundreds, one might say thousands, of them are set up, carry on feebly and intermittently for a longer or shorter period, and then disappear. They come and go without leaving any trace. The "charges for abolished schools" in Subsidiary Table II have averaged Rs. 14,000 in the last three years. The average payment from public funds to a lower primary school is Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 a year. This is a mean between the highest rates of payment, amounting to Rs. 40, Rs. 50, or Rs. 60, and the lowest rates, which do not exceed Rs. 3, Rs. 4, or Rs. 5. It would be a very liberal estimate to take Rs. 7 as the average payment to each of the "abolished" schools. If that estimate be taken, it would follow that something like 2,000 schools, of the fluctuating and unstable kind just described, had been abolished during the year; and consequently that new schools of a generally similar character had been opened, to a number some hundreds short of this. The question arises, what advantage does the country or does education gain from spending money on schools of this kind? The expenditure seems to make no appreciable impression upon the ignorance of the rural population. A boy does not learn even the three R's to any extent that will be of the slightest permanent service to him, unless his school education is continued with fair regularity through a certain number of years. If he goes to school for six months now and for six months two or three years hence, according to the casual opportunities afforded by the visits of some wandering guru to the village, he will rapidly forget even the little that he has learnt, and, when he grows to be a man, will not be able to read a pottah with understanding or to check the simplest account.

Payment for these services would be money thrown away except for one consideration. It keeps constantly before the people the sympathy and interest which the Government takes in their education; and it is also true that out of such small beginnings good and useful schools are not infrequently developed. Still,

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with the lamentably small amounts at our disposal for primary education, it is necessary, in the interests of economy and of the schools that serve the real purposes of education, that discrimination should be exercised. Instead of so casting our net as to bring larger and larger numbers of schools within its sweep, it would seem to be a safer and better course for the present to limit admission to the reward examination to schools that satisfied certain conditions as to number and progress of pupils as determined by inspection *in situ*, and further to declare no school so admitted to be entitled to any reward unless it earned at the examination a certain minimum sum. "The consolidation rather than the extension of the existing primary system" was the policy accepted by Government a few years ago, when the primary grant ceased to expand; and until we can, from one source or another, secure a few lakhs more for annual expenditure on primary education, I should still regard that policy as a sound one.

The temporary cause to which I referred at the beginning of this paragraph as explaining the falling off in the number of schools is the frequent and harassing delay which is complained of in the payment by District Boards of the sums earned by gurus at the examinations. A guru in a small village cannot afford to wait months for the reward he has counted upon, and he betakes himself to some other occupation. As District Boards get more familiar with their work, this obstacle to progress may be expected to disappear.

106. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for native boys from all sources during the past year :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From Private Funds. From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government		96	89	69	553	...	...	1	...	554
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	2	50	43	27	...	247	...	...	...	247
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	35,116	802,855	724,027	591,537	87,370	2,84,059	9,145	11,34,421	2,16,483	17,31,478
Unaided	9,020	158,864	139,360	117,887	...	3	...	2,24,226	56,542	2,80,771
Total ...	44,145	960,865	863,519	709,520	87,923	2,84,309	9,145	13,58,648	2,73,025	20,13,050

The expenditure from public sources amounted to Rs. 3,81,377 against Rs. 3,86,976, the decrease taking place under each of the heads of provincial revenues and district and municipal funds. The expenditure from local sources (fees and subscriptions) was Rs. 16,31,673, or a little above 81 per cent. of the total. The people, therefore, bear more than four-fifths of the total cost of maintaining primary pathsalas.

107. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength :—

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Division.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	4,438	122,917	273	16,618	396	17,277	902	30,357	1,647	40,076	1,220	18,589	...	...	27·6
Calcutta	152	7,498	58	4,603	27	1,189	51	1,996	22	549	4	61	...	...	49·3
Burdwan	9,024	213,994	366	22,105	555	24,401	1,259	43,170	2,668	62,724	4,146	61,504	...	...	23·7
Rajshahye	2,461	59,036	51	2,742	152	5,983	401	13,858	908	22,873	929	14,030	...	...	23·6
Dacca	6,017	137,319	139	8,143	274	12,100	916	31,065	2,031	48,988	2,657	37,023	...	...	21·01
Chittagong	4,230	88,891	77	4,541	146	6,244	528	17,228	1,334	27,751	2,245	33,127	...	...	21·08
Patna	5,452	114,079	163	10,791	252	11,027	495	16,668	1,413	33,202	3,120	43,391	...	...	20·3
Bhagulpore	3,944	66,135	80	4,840	109	4,723	325	10,975	869	20,365	1,861	25,232	...	...	28·6
Chota Nagpore	1,574	45,069	107	6,621	157	6,784	346	11,437	613	14,916	351	5,311	...	...	14·2
Orissa	6,635	94,230	2	109	12	507	116	3,885	725	16,544	5,780	73,175	...	...	12·03
Orissa Tributary Mehals	898	10,807	2	111	5	125	17	540	68	1,590	497	6,329	311	2,112	21·7
Total ...	44,146	960,865	1,328	81,224	2,063	90,310	5,360	179,879	12,258	289,578	22,819	317,762	311	2,112	

The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions return, as before, the largest number of schools with 50 or more pupils; and Orissa and Burdwan show the largest number with between 10 and 20 pupils. The schools in Calcutta are, as might be expected, the largest in point of attendance, the average number of pupils being more than double the average for the whole province. This explains why the cost of each pupil in Calcutta is not exceptional, though the cost of each school is comparatively high.

108. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination are given below:—

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal)	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	1,055	580	2	2	1,055	582	...	2,822	4	...	2,826	...	1,073	2	...	1,075	...	806	269	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	51	29	...	...	51	29	...	142	...	...	142	...	44	...	...	44	...	39	5	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,005	1,364	...	...	2,005	1,364	...	6,982	...	39	7,021	...	3,604	...	38	3,642	...	3,406	228	1	...	7	...
Rajshahye	...	...	850	614	2	2	852	616	...	2,354	2	...	2,356	...	1,217	2	...	1,219	...	451	768	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	1,094	785	2	2	1,096	787	...	3,115	5	2	3,122	...	1,716	5	1	1,722	...	1,183	538	1	...	...	...
Chittagong	2	2	550	306	3	1	555	309	5	1,445	13	6	1,469	5	519	2	1	527	...	307	208	...	...	...	12
Patna	...	...	1,413	1,081	3	2	1,416	1,083	...	6,792	109	187	7,088	...	4,162	6	124	4,292	...	3,041	344	2	...	5	...
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	1,045	726	5	1	1,050	727	...	3,422	14	204	3,640	...	1,894	3	178	2,075	...	1,678	277	...	8	113	...
Orissa ...	...	...	1,098	838	...	...	1,098	838	...	3,447	...	2	3,449	...	2,132	...	2	2,134	...	2,088	40	2	...	4	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...	...	19	16	53	51	72	67	...	45	102	...	147	...	83	85	...	118	...	109	...	...	...	9	...
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	574	381	1	1	575	382	...	1,359	5	10	1,374	...	757	2	7	766	...	522	19	3	2	220	...
Total ...	2	2	9,752	6,720	71	62	9,825	6,784	5	31,925	254	450	32,634	5	17,151	107	351	17,614	...	14,53	02,696	9	10	357	12
																				17,614					

N.B.—256 secondary schools sent up 1,170 candidates to this examination, of whom 634 from 313 schools were successful.
1,380 upper primary schools sent up 4,748 candidates to this examination, of whom 2,499 from 1,023 schools were successful.
1 Santhal training school sent up and passed one candidate.

109. The following statement compares, in the most summary form, the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for the last ten years:—

Years.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.*	Number passed.*
1880-81 ...	7,887	...	26,293	13,951
1881-82 ...	8,283	...	29,368	16,131
1882-83 ...	10,387	...	39,798	16,852
1883-84 ...	10,979	...	40,706	20,011
1884-85 ...	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500
1885-86 ...	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018
1886-87 ...	9,639	7,193	34,561	20,275
1887-88 ...	10,379	7,087	37,459	18,845
1888-89 ...	10,032	7,467	35,784	20,617
1889-90 ...	9,825	6,784	32,634	17,614

* Includes private candidates.

They ear under report shows a large falling off under each head. The number of competing and of successful schools declined by 207 and 683 respectively; while that of competing and successful candidates declined by 3,150 and 3,003 respectively. The loss of competing schools and of candidates was due, it is explained, to the enforcement of the rule that no boy after passing an examination should be allowed to attend it again. This brought about a reduction of 1,200 candidates in the Patna Division alone. The failure

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of candidates is ascribed to a number of causes, such as sickness, difficulty of the question papers, &c., most of which recur from year to year in one district or another, and may therefore be regarded as balancing each other. Again, "the bad results of the year," writes the Magistrate of Bankoora, "both in non-Board and Board schools, are due to carelessness on the part of the District Board in reviewing the question papers, which were extremely difficult." The real causes probably lie deeper. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa complains of the great delay in distributing rewards last year, and this, he says, "paralysed the zeal and industry of the teachers." Then again there is a constant tendency to raise the standard of examination, in Bengal proper at any rate; and in the Eastern Circle this is carried out by issuing a single set of questions for all the districts of the circle, the questions being drawn up by the Deputy Inspector and revised in the Inspector's office. This change has frequently been advocated, but under the revised educational rules, which make over to the Board is each district the control of the lower primary examination and the award of scholarships, it is less easy to arrange for a common examination. Subject, however, to the consent of the Boards, the Inspector might prepare a common set of question papers for distribution to all the examination centres in a division or circle, and the answers for each district might then, as at present, be valued by examiners appointed by the District Board. Such a system would make the examination uniform as far as regards the questions, and they are generally a more important source of variation than differences in the method of valuing answers.

The number of lower primary scholarships in Calcutta was increased from 2 to 4 in consideration of its increased area. They are paid from the primary grant for the town. There are also 4 free studentships tenable in middle schools. The examination, introduced for the first time in the preceding year, is becoming popular, as 44 pupils passed last year against 9 of the year before.

110. The following summary compares the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each division with the number of candidates that passed the corresponding scholarship examinations from them :—

Division.	Upper primary schools.	Passed at upper primary examination.*	Lower primary schools.	Passed at lower primary examination.*
Presidency	516	317	4,438	1,075
Calcutta	14	5	152	44
Burdwan	742	915	9,024	3,642
Rajshahye	396	297	2 481	1,219
Dacca	604	483	6,017	1,722
Chittagong	316	286	4,230	527
Patna	188	201	5,452	4,292
Bhagulpore	163	166	3,244	2,075
Orissa	261	246	6,636	2,134
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	51	36	898	118
Chota Nagpore	86	101	1,574	766
Total ...	3,337	3,058	44,145	17,614

* Includes private candidates.

After deducting from the total number of upper primary schools the 260 that were raised to that stage last year, and are therefore not yet fully up to the standard, it appears that there is, very closely, one successful candidate at the examination for each upper primary school. From the table given below it appears that there are 15,837 lower primaries that have reached or are approaching the stage of the corresponding scholarship, and of these 9,825 schools competed at the examination, passing nearly two candidates on the average for each school.

The divisions which passed the greatest number of pupils at the lower primary scholarship examination were not generally most successful at the examination for upper primary scholarships. Patna, for example, which occupies the first place, judged by the lower standard, comes down to the seventh by the higher test. The explanation is not far to seek. The upper primary examination is conducted by a central authority, that of the Inspector; and the natural inference is that the traditional standard of difficulty adopted in Behar for the lower primary examination, which is controlled by the district authorities, is much lower than in Bengal.

111. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for native boys according to the stages of instruction reached by them :—

Division.	Number of schools preparing pupils for the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of lower primary schools examined for rewards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of successful schools.	Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
Presidency	1,044	64,031	2,489	58,788	5	98	4,438	122,917	3,656	40,908	3,653	9,033	23,104	33,037
Calcutta	133	6,892	19	606	...	...	152	7,480	55	810	55	214	311	525
Burdwan	3,802	94,825	5,622	119,169	...	..	9,024	213,994	7,744	87,089	7,640	14,853	35,004	49,417
Rajshahye	1,074	28,342	1,407	30,694	...	...	2,481	59,036	3,261	45,796	3,209	9,205	17,280	26,485
Dacca	1,629	45,237	4,326	91,138	71	944	6,017	137,319	2,466	28,482	2,447	8,311	9,772	18,083
Chittagong	1,416	35,228	2,814	58,663	...	...	4,230	88,891	2,262	22,878	2,252	4,834	11,196	16,030
Patna	2,471	61,154	2,644	47,929	387	5,806	5,452	114,979	3,033	39,560	3,015	9,292	14,985	24,277
Bhagulpore	1,274	31,090	1,827	32,933	143	2,107	3,244	66,136	1,009	16,306	1,012	4,731	6,847	11,578
Chota Nagpore	759	25,482	795	19,114	20	473	1,574	45,009	246	2,939	246	809	1,360	2,169
Orissa	1,707	29,037	4,824	63,416	104	1,167	6,635	94,220	4,603	38,116	4,569	6,283	10,251	16,534
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	87	1,694	504	6,896	217	2,217	808	10,807	571	4,294	551	249	2,693	2,942
Total ..	15 837	423,612	27,361	524,351	947	12,902	44,145	960,865	29,868	331,773	29,549	68,214	132,813	201,027

The number of schools in the scholarship stage is 15,837, against 15,345 of the previous year. Below the scholarship stage, but reading printed books, the number of schools has fallen in much the same degree, namely from 27,868 to 27,361. The number of schools in which no printed books are read has fallen from 1,641 to 947—a reduction just equal to the loss of schools for the year. The whole result is that the loss has been confined to the lowest class of primary schools, while 550 others have advanced from the middle to the higher class.

Standards A and B are uniform throughout Bengal proper. The former is one year below the lower primary scholarship course, the progress required in Bengali literature being ability to read with fluency 50 pages of Bodhoday or some equivalent book. The lower standard is still a year lower, the pupils being required to read from a printed primer like Sisusiksha III. These are the only standards recognised, below that of the lower primary scholarship, for the purpose of giving rewards to gurus.

112. The examination for rewards is conducted in some places *in situ*, as recommended by the Education Commission, and in others at central gatherings. It was stated in paragraph 65 of the last report that even in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the examination was uniformly held *in situ*, there was a growing feeling in favour of holding central examinations under adequate safeguards, owing to the great pressure on the staff of Sub-Inspectors. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad the authorities had to abandon the system altogether during the year under report, and in Jessore partially. Bankoora is the only district in the Western Circle where the examination was held *in situ*. This was also the case in Pooree and partly in Cuttack; but the Deputy Inspector of the latter district considers the scheme impracticable.

In most of the districts, therefore, the examination at central gatherings still continues. That such a system offers facilities for cheating and often causes hardship to little children, who have to travel miles to attend the examination and to bear the inclemencies of a winter's night, cannot be denied. There were criminal prosecutions in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions for attempts on the part of the gurus to present fictitious pupils at the central examinations. One *abadhan* in Balasore was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and another in Cuttack was let off for want of sufficient evidence. "It is quite possible," writes the Joint-Inspector of Orissa, "that for one case of detection there may be a dozen that go undetected." "When boys of all the Sonthal schools," says the Assistant Inspector of Bhagulpore, "were invited to attend the reward examination at Taljhari, a distance, in many cases, of more than 20 or 30 miles, the hardship of the boys knew no bounds."

But when the schools cannot be examined *in situ* for want of an adequate staff of Sub-Inspectors, the best thing to be done is, in the first place, to ensure regular inspection *in situ*, and in the next, to increase the number of centres, fixed at reasonable distances and placed under safe management. The plan of holding reward examinations simultaneously throughout the district at selected centres, under committees consisting of teachers and other competent men, has been adopted in Tipperah and Noakholly. It has, indeed, the

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advantage of preventing the same boys from being presented at more centres than one; but, as every centre cannot have a Sub-Inspector attached to it, it leaves no room for carrying out the recommendation of the Education Commission that 'the results be tested by departmental agency.'

113. Primary schools are paid either stipends or rewards or both. The mixed system has the advantage of keeping the gurus contented, with something to live on every month, while it still holds out the prospect of something more at the close of the year if good work be done. Mr. Bellett seems to be particularly in favour of such a system. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, on the other hand, complains of the high proportion of stipends to rewards in some of the districts under his charge. I have recently reported at some length to Government on the tendency which District Boards exhibit to increase the number of stipendiary schools, or at any rate not to reduce them as the orders of Government generally require; their object being to secure the greater stability of schools. It appears that about 60 per cent. of stipendiary schools are lower primaries; and many of these are probably schools in backward tracts which cannot well be kept going by any other means. The remaining 40 per cent. are upper primaries; and if admitted to free competition at the reward examination, they would probably earn the full amount of their stipends, if not more, in the shape of rewards.

The system of payment-by-results has been, for the first time, partially introduced in the town of Calcutta.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

114. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical, and industrial education. The following table compares the figures for the last two years:—

Class of Institution.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	22	1,034	24	1,013
Training schools for mistresses ...	6	209	6	184
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	179	653	212	796
School of Art	1	172	1	178
Law schools	10	935	10	912
Medical schools	8	999	7	1,016
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	4	518	4	652
Industrial schools	12	479	17	617
Other schools	7	172	15	611
Total ...	249	5,171	296	5,979

The number of Government training schools for masters increased by two; the training schools at Haripur and Taljhari, in the Sonthal Pergünnahs, having been erroneously entered in the last report as aided guru-training classes attached to middle schools. The number of aided training schools for masters was six, as in the previous year; but one training school for Paharias was opened at Bhagaya by the Church Mission Society in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, while the Pachamba Training School under the Free Church of Scotland Mission in Chota Nagpore was converted into a middle English school. The guru-training classes attached to middle schools increased from 179 to 212, or by 33. The classes maintained by Government rose from 169 to 202, and the unaided classes from 8 to 10, while the two classes at Haripur and Taljhari, mentioned above, have now been classed as Government training schools.

The number of law schools was 10, as in the year before; but the affiliation of the law department of the Jagannath College, Dacca, was withdrawn in July 1889, while the Berhampore College was affiliated in law during the year. Medical schools declined from 8 to 7, owing to the non-submission of returns by the Calcutta school of homœopathy. The number of industrial schools rose from 12 to 17, the Rungpore Technical Institute having been returned from the Rajshahye Division, and four new schools having been opened in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Other schools increased from 7 to 15. One unaided music school was started at Chhatna in the Burdwan Division, and three at Balasore. Six schools were returned under this head from the Patna Division, against one in the previous year, while one unaided music school in the Dacca Division ceased to exist.

A.—Training Schools.

115. The subjoined statement gives the most important statistics regarding these institutions:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE.					
			From Public Funds.			From Private Funds.		Total.
			From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
Government Training Schools—			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Masters ...	18	803	70,507	886	...	993	128	72,514
Aided Training Schools—								
For Masters ...	6	210	5,036	...	...	488	10,530	16,054
For Mistresses ...	5	166	5,570	...	...	4,511	17,567	27,648
Unaided Training Schools—								
For Mistresses ...	1	18	...	...	...	300	1,671	1,971
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—								
Government ...	202	776	6,345	1,108	...	2	15	7,470
Unaided ...	10	20	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	242	1,993	87,458	1,994	...	6,294	29,913	1,25,659

The number of schools, including guru-training classes, rose from 207 with 1,896 pupils to 242 with 1,993 pupils, and the total cost increased from Rs. 1,10,467 to Rs. 1,25,659, or by Rs. 15,192. The expenditure from provincial revenues increased from Rs. 84,437 to Rs. 87,458, or by Rs. 3,021, of which Rs. 1,776 has been incurred in Government schools for masters and Rs. 1,471 in guru-training classes.

116. The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure in the different grades of training schools for masters and mistresses, whether departmental, aided, or unaided. Schools of the first grade prepare students through a three years' course, those of the second grade through a two years' course, and those of the third grade through a course lasting six months or a year.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		Expenditure, 1888-89.	EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.					
				From Public Funds.			From Private Funds.		Total.
	1889.	1890.		From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
For Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.									
First grade—									
1. Calcutta	83	88	10,466	10,787	...	...	93	...	10,880
2. Hooghly	130	140	10,695	11,036	...	...	240	...	11,276
3. Dacca	136	126	10,151	9,903	...	...	382	113	10,458
4. Rungpore	85	73	5,336	5,199	...	...	132	5	5,336
5. Chittagong	59	69	4,655	4,773	...	...	63	...	4,836
6. Patna	84	80	11,247	11,678	...	...	...	...	11,678
7. Ranchi	20	18	2,433	2,634	...	...	...	...	2,634
8. Cuttack	54	48	6,073	5,953	...	...	49	...	6,002
Second grade—									
1. Julpigoree	37	28	2,282	2,001	...	...	34	10	2,045
Third grade—									
1. Saidabad	9	2	333	194	50	...	...	...	244
2. Lohardugga	13	21	787	674	...	...	...	...	674
3. Haldipukur	9	9	467	461	...	...	...	...	461
4. Puri	15	14	1,277	1,161	...	...	...	...	1,161
5. Balasore	22	25	1,750	1,367	367	...	...	...	1,734
6. Angul	15	14	1,071	973	...	...	...	...	973
7. Motihari	13	15	1,232	680	469	...	..	...	1,149
8. Haripur guru-training school in the Southal Pergunnahs.	...	8	1,017	983	...	...	...	...	983
9. Taljhari guru-training school in the Southal Pergunnahs.	...	25							
Total ...	784	803	71,272	70,507	886	...	993	128	72,514

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		Expenditure, 1889-90.	Expenditure, 1889-90.					
				From Public Funds.			From Private Funds.		Total.
	1889.	1890.		From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
For Masters—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—concluded.									
Aided—									
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School	28	22	3,060	1,200	...	...	488	3,598	5,286
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School ...	14	15	3,077	1,500	...	...	...	2,539	4,039
3. Bhimpur Santhal Training School ...	111	117	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700
4. Ghola Training School (Bishenpur) ...	31	24	828	300	...	...	...	514	814
5. Darjeeling Mission Training School ...	35	26	2,095	376	...	...	...	2,219	2,595
6. Bhagaya Training School for Paharias	...	6	...	310	...	...	...	310	620
Total ...	219	210	11,760	5,036	...	...	488	10,530	16,054
For Mistresses.									
Aided—									
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School	25	32	3,029	600	...	...	169	2,185	2,954
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School	15	8	6,524	1,920	...	...	4,218	12,887	15,823
3 Free Church Normal School	39	40	4,482	2,000					5,202
4. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding Training School ...	63	66	2,500	720	...	...	...	1,843	2,563
5. Bankoora Wesleyan Training School ...	15	20	575	350	...	...	124	652	1,106
Total ...	157	166	17,470	5,570	...	...	4,511	17,567	27,648
Unaided—									
1. Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School	52	18	805	...	...	...	300	1,671	1,971
Grand Total ...	1,212	1,197	1,03,307	81,113	886	...	6,292	29,896	1,18,187

The small decline in the number of pupils is due to a nominal falling off, from 52 to 18, in the attendance at the Baranagar Training School, the attached girls' school having now been separately returned. This institution is maintained by the National Indian Association. It does excellent work in training Hindu widows and others to be teachers, and it also promotes the medical education of women by means of stipends.

Training schools under private management are established by the different missionary societies with the object of providing their own schools with a regular supply of teachers. Government training schools are maintained for the benefit of all.

117. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination for 1890. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are given according as students have completed a course of three years, two years, or one year respectively. A certificate is classed as high, medium, or low, according to the marks obtained.

Names of Schools.	First-grade Certificates.					Second-grade Certificates.					Third-grade Certificates.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	29	...	8	14	22	29	1	8	14	23	31	...	7	16	23	89	68
Hooghly	39	...	10	20	30	45	2	11	21	34	56	...	12	29	41	146	105
Dacca	40	2	9	16	27	36	3	13	12	28	51	...	15	22	37	126	92
Chittagong	17	...	1	8	9	17	...	4	10	14	35	2	9	16	27	69	50
Rungpore	13	1	1	5	7	21	...	2	10	12	23	...	3	10	13	57	32
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	3	3	12	5
Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	11	1
Private students ...	24	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	6	7	57	11
Total ...	162	3	29	67	99	165	6	38	69	113	234	2	47	103	152	561	364

The number of successful candidates was 364 out of 561, against 381 out of 555 in the previous year. The reduction of 17 in the number of successful candidates took place under every head except high class first and second grade

and low-class third grade certificates, under which the number increased by 3, 3, and 28 respectively.

The Hooghly Training School takes the first place with regard to the number of successful candidates turned out and the number of first-grade certificates, thus changing places with Dacca, which now occupies the second, and Calcutta the third place. But the Dacca Training School stands first as regards the quality of the certificates, having won five places in the high division (two first grade and three second grade), while Hooghly gained only two places in that division in the second grade, and none in the first.

118. It has been reported of certain District Boards in Behar that, when it fell to their duty to appoint head-masters for middle vernacular schools, they did not select passed pupil-teachers of the Patna Training School, though such had applied, but were guided by other considerations. The passed pupils themselves have appealed to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor against the practice. Nothing could be worse for the future of our training schools than an impression getting abroad that the training given in them went for nothing; and the Inspector has been instructed to challenge any appointment made by a District Board that he finds open to objection on such grounds. In general, however, it may be said that the men passing out of our training schools are sought after as teachers, and seldom find difficulty in obtaining employment.

119. *Guru-training classes.*—The amount sanctioned for the maintenance of guru-training classes attached to middle schools was Rs. 9,000. The sanctioned allotment for each circle was as follows :—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	4,800
Western „	1,050
Rajshahye „	1,200
Eastern „	1,200
Behar „	1,200
Total ...	9,450

The full amount was not expended, the Government expenditure amounting to only Rs. 6,345 out of a total cost of Rs. 7,472.

120. The following table shows the number of gurus under instruction :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division ...	79	376
Chota Nagpore „ ...	18	76
Burdwan „ ...	12	64
Orissa „ ...	22	53
Dacca „ ...	13	38
Chittagong „ ...	37*	107
Rajshahye „ ...	32	92
Total ...	212	796

* Includes ten unaided schools with 20 pupils.

The number of guru-training classes in the previous year was 179, with 653 pupils. The average number of pupils to a guru-training class is between 3 and 4. There were no classes in the Behar Circle or in the Orissa Tributary Mehals. The largest number of classes and of gurus attending them has been returned from the Presidency Division, the Chittagong Division standing second and the Rajshahye Division third. After completing their course of instruction, the gurus under training are required to pass either the middle vernacular or the upper primary examination, and are given certificates according to their proficiency. They are trained during their course in the methods of school instruction by practice and observation in the schools to which the classes are attached. The system affords a cheap and easy method of gradually supplying trained teachers to the better class of primary schools.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

121. Under this head are included institutions and departments of institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and

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other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

Statement of Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Special Instruction, 1889-90.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Average monthly roll-number.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From Private Funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.											
Government Law Schools.											
Hooghly College	1	20	24	...	...	...	1,588	...	1,588	...	66 2 8
Krishnagar College	1	7	9	...	...	...	488	...	488	...	54 3 6
Dacca College	1	37	47	...	...	...	2,270	...	2,270	...	48 4 9
Patna College	1	28	30	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	80 0 0
Rajshahye College	1	11	11	...	...	...	424	627	1,051	...	95 8 8
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	1	15	16	...	...	...	922	...	922	...	57 10 0
Total	6	118	137	...	...	...	8,092	627	8,719	...	63 10 2
Unaided Law Schools.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	228	200	...	...	...	9,860	...	9,860	...	49 4 9
City College	1	93	104	...	...	...	4,055	...	4,055	...	38 15 10
Ripon ,,	1	454	404	...	...	...	6,960	...	6,960	...	17 3 7
Berhampore ,,	1	19	18	...	...	...	878	433	1,311	...	72 13 4
Total	4	794	726	...	...	...	21,753	433	22,186	...	30 8 11
Total Law Schools	10	912	863	...	...	...	29,845	1,060	30,905	...	35 12 11
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	140	198	1,90,851	...	...	8,352	...	1,99,203	963 14 3	1,006 1 6
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	262	264	44,848	...	...	7,626	...	52,472	169 13 11	198 12 1
Patna	1	135	126	6,879	...	...	3,251	658	10,788	54 9 6	85 9 9
Dacca	1	173	174	15,241	...	...	5,435	...	20,676	87 9 5	118 13 2
Cuttack	1	69	34	5,999	...	...	272	...	6,271	176 7 0	184 7 0
Total	4	639	598	72,965	...	...	16,584	658	90,207	122 0 2	150 13 6
Unaided Medical Schools.											
In Calcutta	1 (a)	91	105	...	...	...	3,124	1,215	4,339	...	41 5 2
,, Dacca	1	137	130	...	...	...	1,572	...	1,572	...	12 1 5
Total	2	228	235	...	...	...	4,696	1,215	5,911	...	25 2 5
Total Medical Schools	7	1,016	1,031	2,63,816	...	...	29,632	1,873	2,95,321	255 14 1	286 7 0
III—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore	1	265	221	65,096	...	...	9,337	...	74,433	294 8 9	336 12 9
Government Surveying Schools.											
Dacca	1	182	205	2,491	...	...	2,550	...	5,041	12 2 5	24 9 5
Patna	1	132	110	2,666	...	...	1,476	...	4,142	24 3 9	37 10 5
Cuttack	1	73	77	2,340	...	...	751	...	3,091	30 6 2	40 2 3
Total	3	387	392	7,497	...	...	4,777	...	12,274	19 2 0	31 4 11
Total Engineering Schools	4	652	613	72,593	...	...	14,114	...	86,707	118 6 9	141 7 1
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	178	171	25,662	...	...	3,905	...	29,567	149 13 4	172 14 6
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial School	1	29	27	1,411	...	...	...	1,683	3,094	52 4 1	114 9 5
In the Bhagulpore Division	4	10	10	221	...	...	...	...	221	22 1 7	22 1 7
Total	5	39	37	1,632	...	...	...	1,683	3,315	44 1 8	89 9 6
Board Industrial School.											
Rungpore Technical Institute	1	30	27	...	721	...	...	471	1,192	...	44 2 4
Aided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	2	87	37	...	...	508	...	312	820	...	22 2 7
In Calcutta	1	29	29	300	...	...	...	887	1,187	10 5 6	40 14 10
In the Burdwan Division	3	176	137	853	...	...	...	2,281	3,134	6 3 7	22 14 0
,, Orissa ,,	1	90	83	312	...	...	...	312	624	3 12 1	7 8 3
Total	7	382	286	1,465	...	508	...	3,792	5,765	5 1 11	20 2 6
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	58	46	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	1 11 1
,, Bhagulpore ,,	2	93	75	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	3 3 2
,, Orissa ,,	1	15	13	...	...	...	12	208	220	...	16 14 9
Total	4	166	134	...	...	...	12	526	538	...	4 0 2
Total Art Schools	18	795	655	28,759	721	508	3,917	6,472	40,377	43 14 6	61 10 3

(a) Exclusive of the unaided homœopathic school, which furnished no return.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From Private Funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
Other Schools of Special Instruction.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government.											
In the Rajshahye Division	1	54	42	4,167	...	...	...	...	4,167	99 8 5	99 8 5
Aided.											
In Calcutta	1	44	40	300	...	...	251	649	1,200	7 8 0	30 0 0
„ Burdwan Division	2	50	44	180	...	...	...	228	408	4 1 5	9 4 4
„ Patna „	4	213	150	210	77	432	48	1,707	2,564	1 6 4	17 1 5
Total ...	7	307	234	690	77	432	299	2,674	4,172	2 15 2	7 13 3
Unaided.											
In Burdwan Division	1	16	14	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	4 0 0
„ Patna „	2	155	139	...	...	...	...	526	526	...	3 12 6
„ Orissa „	4	79	67	...	...	...	168	186	354	...	5 4 6
Total ...	7	250	220	...	...	...	224	712	936	...	4 4 0
Total other Schools ...	15	611	496	4,857	77	432	523	3,386	9,275	9 12 8	18 11 3

122. Law.—The number of law schools was ten, as in the previous year. But the affiliation of the law department of the Jagannath College, Dacca, was withdrawn in July 1889 on the ground of its having failed to open B.A. classes, in conformity with the understanding on which affiliation had been granted to it in law. On the other hand, the Berhampore College was affiliated in law during the year under report.

The number of law students in Government colleges at the close of the year declined from 128 to 118, but the average monthly roll-number increased from 123 to 137. The number of students in the law departments of unaided colleges fell from 807 to 794, and the average monthly roll-number from 728 to 726. As in the previous year, the largest number of law students (454) has been returned from the Ripon College, the Metropolitan Institution standing second with 228. Three years ago the Metropolitan had 514 law students, while the Ripon college had only 244.

In addition to the students reading for the B.L. degree, there were also 89 students in the pleadership classes of various colleges.

The Rajshahye law lecturer received Rs. 627 from the endowment of Rs. 20,000 made by Rani Manmohini Devi, the balance of the income of Rs. 800 being debited to the pleadership class. All law professors in Government colleges are paid from fees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,400 a year; but, except in the Patna College, the salary of no law professor reached that limit. In the Patna College the surplus fees, after paying the professor's salary, amounted to Rs. 3,613, which were credited to Government. In the Dacca College there was a surplus of Rs. 375.

123. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law held in 1890:—

Names of Institutions.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.
Presidency College	2	...	1
Hooghly „	5	1	2
Krishnagar „	6	...	4
Dacca „	10	1	6
Rajshahye „	6	1	5
Patna „	18	1	11
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	8	2	4
Metropolitan Institution	120	7	79
City College	46	3	29
Ripon „	129	16	73
Jagannath „ Dacca	6	...	5
Berhampore „	4	1	2
Total ...	360	33	221
		254	

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The number of candidates rose from 355 to 360, and of passes from 177 to 254. The number passing in the first division rose from 13 to 33. The Ripon College sent up and passed the greatest number of candidates.

124. MEDICINE.—The number of medical schools declined from 8 to 7, owing to the non-submission of returns by the Calcutta School of Homœopathy, but the total number of medical students rose from 999 to 1,016. All the Government medical schools show increased attendance except the Dacca Medical School, in which there was a loss of 32 pupils.

Orders were passed about the close of the year requiring all future candidates for admission to vernacular medical schools, who do not come with an English certificate, to pass a special elementary examination in English to be conducted by the school staff. It was also suggested that the course of instruction should be extended from three years to four. This proposal was strongly supported on the general ground of increased efficiency of instruction; and it was held that the change could safely be introduced before long. For the present, however, it was decided that monthly examinations should be held throughout the second year in all the subjects of that year's curriculum, and that no student should be admitted to the first diploma examination unless he had gained an average of 33 per cent. of the marks in each subject in the whole series of school examinations. This will necessitate a fourth year of study for all except the best students. Special arrangements were also made during the year for a course of hygiene in all medical schools.

125. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The College has now completed its fifty-fifth session. During the year under report Dr. K. McLeod was on leave from the 1st May to the 31st October 1889, when Dr. O'C. Raye officiated as Professor of Surgery and 1st Surgeon of the College Hospital. Dr. A. Crombie acted as Professor of Midwifery and Obstetric Physician from the 11th May to the 23rd June 1889, during Dr. Joubert's absence on privilege leave. Dr. R. Harvey returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties from Dr. Joubert on the 22nd December 1889. He was transferred to military duty and was relieved by Dr. Tomes on the 22nd March 1890. Dr. O'Brien officiated as Professor of Anatomy and 2nd Surgeon during the deputation of Dr. Raye.

When the session opened, 148 students resumed their studies, 8 rejoined, and 78 began their medical studies for the first time. There was thus a total of 234 students at the beginning of the session.

Of the 86 new and re-admitted students, 10 received free presentations, 46 were enrolled as paying or matriculated students, 5 entered as casual or non-matriculated students, 4 joined the female certificate, and 21 the Hospital Apprentice class.

Eighty-five students left the college after passing their examinations or for other causes; and at the close of the session the strength of the college was 149, against 148, 160, and 172 in the three preceding years.

126. The following are the results of the Medical examinations of the University for two years:—

EXAMINATION.	1889.		1890.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S.) ...	...	...	14 (*c*)	9(*a*)
1st L.M.S. ...	20(*a*)	12	27	20
2nd L.M.S. ...	23	15	25 (*c*)	13(*a*)
Preliminary Scientific (M.B.)	...	...	15(*a*)	3(*d*)
1st M.B.	26(*a*)	8(*b*)	26	7(*e*)
2nd M.B.	10	7	10(*c*)	6(*c*)
Honours in Medicine ...	1	1	1	1

(*a*) One female.
(*b*) Besides one who passed the 1st L.M.S. Examination.
(*c*) Two females.
(*d*) Besides two who passed the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination.
(*e*) „ four „ 1st L.M.S. Examination.

The Preliminary Scientific Examination, which comprises the general scientific portions of the 1st L.M.S. and M.B. examinations, was held for the first time in 1890. Candidates who fail at the 1st M.B. examination in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology only are entitled to a certificate of having passed the 1st L.M.S. examination, into which these subjects do not enter.

127. The Female Certificate Class opened with 19 students, and 4 others joined after passing the preliminary examination. Of these, 11 passed the final examination at the close of the three years' course, and one ceased to attend, so that the strength of the class at the end of the session was 11.

Nine native dais passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualification, against 6 and 7 in the preceding two years. Eleven pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

There were 17 boarders in the Sornomoyi Hostel. Of these, 5 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 5 Native Christians, and 1 a Hindu. Four read the University standards, 10 attended the certificate class, and 3 read in the Campbell School.

The total expenditure of the college rose from Rs. 1,91,367 to Rs. 1,99,203. The fee-income was Rs. 8,352, against Rs. 7,612.

128. *Campbell Medical School, Sealdah.*—Surgeon-Major S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., was Superintendent of the School throughout the year. As in previous years, there were six teachers attached to the school. Of the 82 first-year male students, 71 obtained promotion. There were 11 female students in the first-year class, of whom 9 were promoted. Of the 63 second-year male students, 60 were found eligible for the first license examination, and of these 37 passed and were promoted to the third year. There were 11 second-year female students, 10 of whom passed and were similarly promoted to the third-year class, now formed for the first time. Of the 87 students who appeared at the second or final examination for the license, 75 passed and obtained certificates. Altogether there were 22 female students in the school. The total expenditure was Rs. 52,472, against Rs. 52,502. Dr. Hilson, who inspected the school on the 4th October 1889, remarked:—

"I was glad to have had the opportunity of seeing the female students at work, and was gratified to learn from Dr. Mackenzie that the girls were doing so well. I shall be able to tell the Lady President and the members of the Central Committee of the good work which is being carried on in connection with the 'Countess of Dufferin's Fund' at the Campbell Medical School. I know that both Her Excellency and the members of the Central Committee fully appreciate the kindness and sympathy which Dr. Mackenzie has always manifested in the scheme, and I am glad to have the chance of personally seeing the good work which is being carried on under Dr. Mackenzie and his able staff."

One European, 2 Eurasians, and 42 native candidates appeared at the compounders' examination, and all passed except 8 native students.

129. *Dacca Medical School.*—This has now completed its fifteenth session. The new school building was opened for occupation by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th August 1889. Surgeon-Major Meadows was in charge of the school from the 1st April to the 6th December 1889, and Surgeon-Major Nicholson from the 7th December 1889.

The number of pupils fell during the year from 205 to 173. At the first license examination 42 second-year students were allowed to appear, of whom 21 were promoted to the third year. At the second or final license examination 52 were allowed to appear, of whom 4 failed in therapeutics and 1 in practical surgery.

130. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Dr. Nicholson officiated as Superintendent of the school from the beginning of the session up to the 7th November 1889, when Dr. Purves, the permanent incumbent, returned. On the transfer of that officer to Howrah, Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell was confirmed as Superintendent on the 11th March 1890.

At the close of the session there were 135 students on the rolls, viz. 33 in the third-year class, 51 in the second-year class, 45 in the first-year class, and 6 in the compounders' class.

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Of the 45 first-year students, 35 obtained promotion. Of the 45 second-year students who appeared at the first license examination, 41 passed and 3 students were recommended for re-examination. Of the 30 students allowed to appear from the third-year class, 25 passed the final license examination, 4 were rejected in more than one subject, and one student was recommended for re-examination. Six candidates appeared at the compounders' examination and 4 passed.

Nothing practical could be done to revive the now abolished female class, as no eligible female pupil was obtainable.

131. *Cuttack Medical School.*—The school has completed its fourteenth session. Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart resumed charge as Superintendent on the 21st October. The total number of students at the close of the session was 69, against 53 in the previous year. Of the five female students under tuition, three belonged to the second-year and two to the first-year class. The two female students of the first-year class are said to have made little progress. Sixteen second-year male and three second-year female students presented themselves for the first license examination. Of the former 13 passed, and all the female students passed with credit. Sixteen third-year students appeared at the final license examination, of whom 8 passed. During the year the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, visited the school, and expressed much satisfaction with the management of the institution and the results achieved.

132. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching engineering are the Government Civil Engineering College at Seebpore, and the Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack Survey Schools. There were 652 students in these schools, against 518 in the preceding year; a large increase having taken place in the Engineering College and in the Patna Survey School.

133. *Engineering College, Seebpore.*—On the 31st March last the total number of students in both departments of the college was 265—the largest attendance yet recorded. Three years ago there were only 146 students. The standard of admission has been raised in both departments, as the boarding accommodation is insufficient for all the students who apply. The present register includes 25 Europeans and Eurasians.

The attendance in the Engineering Department affiliated to the University was 87, against 66 in the preceding year. Of these, 40 were in the first-year, 21 in the second-year, 10 in the third-year, and 16 in the fourth-year class. The University examinations were held in May and July 1889, with very satisfactory results. The F.E. examination commenced on the 6th May. Fourteen third-year students and two ex-students appeared at the examination, and fifteen passed—all in the second division. Ten fourth-year students and three ex-students presented themselves for the B.E. and L.E. examinations in July. Of the thirteen candidates, nine were successful. One of them, W. S. Bremner, L.E., who stood first in the 1st division, gained the one guaranteed appointment for the year, whilst the Ambica Charan Chowdhuri gold medal in mathematics was awarded to Satish Chandra Chatterjee, B.E. The examinations just ended have been equally favourable. At the B.E. and L.E. examinations of 1890, 11 candidates out of 14 passed from the College; at the F.E. examination 10 passed out of 11. This conspicuous improvement in the results of the recent examinations over those of a few years ago show that the discussions that have taken place have brought about a better understanding between the examiners and the students.

The College annual examinations were held in May. Ten out of the 18 second-year students were promoted to the third-year class, none having failed in shop-work. Fourteen out of the 24 first-year students gained promotion to the second-year class. Under the new regulations for admission, a candidate must have passed either the F.A. examination or the Entrance examination with 40 per cent. of the marks in English and 50 per cent. in mathematics. A candidate coming with a B.A. certificate is admissible to the second-year class. Of 47 new students admitted to the Engineering Department in June 1890, 3 had passed the B.A examination and 22 the First Arts The advance in qualification is very remarkable.

On the 31st March last the Apprentice Department contained 174 students, against 128 in the previous year. In addition there were 4 artisan pupils from

Assam, who were instructed altogether in the workshops. Ten senior apprentices left the College during the year with the usual foreman-mechanic or upper subordinate certificates. The final examination of the fourth-year class took place in July; 12 boys and one ex-student were examined, and all were successful. One of them left with an appointment. Sixteen third-year apprentices were examined, and all passed. Of 39 pupils in the second-year class, 4 failed in class work only. Forty-four students of the first-year class underwent examination, and 32 were successful. For the admission examination in January 1890, 163 names were registered, and 129 lads presented themselves for examination. Of these 57 passed, and 52 joined. In addition to those, one boy who had passed the University Entrance examination, 3 who had passed the same examination in English and mathematics, and 8 Europeans who had passed by standard VII of the European Code, were also admitted. In all, 64 new apprentices were admitted.

An examination for admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, was held in June. Fifty-two candidates, who had registered their names, presented themselves for examination, of whom 10 passed. The Principal also granted one overseer's and two sub-overseer's certificates during the year, in addition to 10 final certificates granted to the senior apprentices.

The survey operations of the second and third-year Engineer classes commenced in November, in the neighbourhood of the Madhupore station, East Indian Railway, and continued till the end of January. The third-year class laid out a line of railway about 0½ miles in length. The second-year students were engaged upon an extensive trigonometrical and traverse survey. Some astronomical observations were also made. The first-year Engineer class executed a compass survey of the Botanical Gardens.

The first, second, and third-year apprentice classes were instructed in chain, compass, and theodolite surveying, and in levelling in the neighbourhood of the College.

Mr. Slater, Professor of Engineering, went on furlough for nine months towards the close of the year, when Mr. F. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces, was appointed to act for him. During the course of the year Mr. Slater visited the undermentioned works with the senior Engineer-students:—

(1) Pottery Works, Raneegunge.
(2) Cement Works, Raneegunge.
(3) Damuda Bridge, Bengal-Nagpore Railway.
(4) Barrakur Iron Works.
(5) Jamalpore Workshops.
(6) Steam-ship *Sir Bradford Leslie.*
(7) Kidderpore Docks.
(8) Burn and Company's Workshops, Howrah.
(9) East Indian Railway, Carriage Department, Howrah.
(10) Chitpore Lock.
(11) Barrackpore Road Bridge.
(12) Calcutta Water-works, Pulta.
(13) Hooghly Floating Bridge.

No models were purchased during the year; but by special sanction the greater part of the model grant has been expended upon a lithographic press, and upon some tools and appliances for the lathe purchased last year. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.E., has very kindly presented the College with models of one abutment, one pier, and one girder of the Sher Shah bridge. These remain in the Principal's office, as there is no other place for them. A proper model-room is a very pressing need.

An annual subscription of Re. 1-8 from each student being compulsory, the athletic club is in a solvent state, and lawn-tennis, cricket, and foot-ball, especially the latter, continue to flourish.

The number of men in the volunteer corps on the 31st March was 36, of whom 7 were marksmen, 23 extra-efficients, and 6 efficients. The figure of merit of the corps was 142·6, against 137·48 in the previous year. A rifle range is being constructed about half a mile to the west of the Botanical Gardens.

The total expenditure of the College, as returned during the year, was Rs. 74,433, of which Rs. 65,096 were contributed from provincial revenues

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and Rs. 9,337 met from fees. The expenditure increased by Rs. 2,206, and the fee-income by Rs. 2,334.

On the 31st March last there were 249 students, including four artisans, in the attached hostel—231 Hindus and 18 Christians. Of the Christians seven paid the reduced fee of Rs. 5, and five were free, so that only six students paid the full messing fee of Rs. 20. Of the Hindus, 40 paid at the reduced rate of Rs. 2 a month, the remainder paying Rs. 7, the full cost of messing in their case. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on account of the native mess was Rs. 13,398, the receipts for the same period being Rs. 10,955. For the Christian students' mess the expenditure was Rs. 3,904, and the receipts Rs. 1,148.

134. An active controversy is going on with regard to the future management of the workshops at Seebpore. It is contended by those interested in the college that insufficient opportunities are afforded to the students of acquiring familiarity with practical work, and the necessity of recognising more fully the educational purpose of the shops is insisted on. If their requirements in that direction are fully met, the Seebpore College will become, as it even now is to a great extent, the centre of true technical education in Bengal. Technical education cannot teach special trades; they must be learnt in the factory. What it can teach is skill in those processes in wood and iron which are at the bottom of all manufacturing industries. This is what Seebpore should aim at; and if it succeeds in that, it will do more for industrial education than many technical institutes of much greater pretensions. The School of Art helps it on another side, by teaching a number of profitable industries into which fine art enters. The large expansion which has recently taken place in both institutions really means a development of technical education in its most useful forms.

135. *Dacca Survey School.*—The school was established in 1876, and it has sent out 196 students with certificates after final examination during the last thirteen years. Most of these students have obtained satisfactory employment. On the 31st March last there were 130 students in the first-year and 52 in the second-year, against 108 and 60, respectively, on the same date in the preceding year. The receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 2,550, against Rs. 2,105 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 445. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,041, against Rs. 4,498 in the year before. This increase of expenditure was due to annual increments in the salaries of teachers, and to the pay of a second additional teacher at Rs. 50 a month from November last. As in previous years, great attention was paid to practical work in surveying and drawing. The extent of survey made by the second-year class covered about 44 square miles. Of the 108 students that were in the first-year class, 104 appeared at the annual examination held in April last, and 64 were promoted. Of the 60 students in the second-year class, 59 went up for the final examination, 21 of whom passed and obtained certificates.

136. *Patna Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls was 132, of whom 59 were Hindus and 73 Mahomedans, against 60 in the previous year, of whom 32 were Hindus and the rest Mahomedans. Of these nine students were stipend-holders, and the rest pay-students. Of the 132 students, 36 belonged to the second-year and 96 to the first-year class. The classes are held in the Patna College, which requires all its room for its own students. The very large increase in the number of students in the Survey School has made it a matter of pressing necessity to find separate accommodation for it, as under present arrangements the classes can only be held, for want of room, on alternate days.

The field-work began at the end of November on the re-opening of the school after the vacation, and lasted till the 16th of March 1890. Of the 33 students of the first-year class who appeared at the annual examination held in April 1889, 22 passed and were promoted to the second-year class. Out of 25 candidates who appeared at the final examination, 24 passed. Most of the students who have hitherto passed have succeeded in getting appointments. The total annual income from fees and fines was Rs. 1,476, against Rs. 669 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,142, against Rs. 3,385.

137. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The numerical strength of this institution was 73, against 90 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 17 students. This

decrease is said to be due to the fact that work is slack in the province, so that the survey school students have been disappointed in finding employment. The fees and fines realised during the year were Rs. 751, against Rs. 830 in the preceding year. The expenditure increased from Rs. 2,625 to Rs. 3,091. The increase is mainly due to the purchase of new furniture, &c., after the reconstruction of the building. Forty students appeared at the final examination and 32 passed. Of the 44 first-year students who underwent examination 28 were promoted, six being rewarded with Government and 3 with Vizianagram scholarships.

138. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The need of a new building for the accommodation of the school and the attached Art Gallery, in place of the dilapidated and altogether unsuitable houses now rented for the purpose, has been recognised by the Government as a matter of pressing urgency.

139. *Government School of Art.*—The number of students was 178 against 172, and the expenditure from public revenues Rs. 25,662, against Rs. 25,462 in the previous year.

The examination for the third-grade Art certificate (Certificate for Art Instruction) was held in December. Twenty-one candidates submitted the prescribed works and 16 appeared at the examination, the subjects being (1) model-drawing, (2) practical geometry, (3) perspective and time-drawing from the cast. Four candidates passed very creditably in all subjects, and became entitled to Art certificates and eligible for Art teacherships. Of the four successful candidates three were appointed teachers of drawing in the Hare School, the Hooghly Collegiate School, and the Dacca Collegiate School, on salaries of Rs. 50 a month each; the remaining student being employed as a draughtsman in the Indian Museum.

It was formerly the custom in the school to award stipends to students for an indefinite period. Younger and meritorious students were thus precluded from gaining them. It has been decided that in future the stipends and free-studentships shall be awarded annually to the students according to their position in the annual examination.

Fifty-two works by students of the school were exhibited at the Exhibition of the Calcutta Art Society, and eight medals and prizes were awarded, viz.—

One silver medal for a pen-and-ink drawing.

Ditto for a clay model.

Sir Alfred Croft's medals—(1) for a head painted from life in colour, (2) for a study of still life, (3) for modelling, and (4) for architectural drawing.

Sir Charles Elliott's prize for a portrait in oil colour.

Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore's prize for a portrait in oils.

The technical classes for lithography and wood-engraving did a good deal of useful work, comprising botanical plates for the Royal Botanic Garden, miscellaneous work for the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and various plates for the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. Jobbins reports that the other two classes of technical industry in this school, the metal-chasing and wood-carving classes introduced in 1883, have been found during the past eight years to be a comparative failure. There were only four students in the wood-carving and seventeen in the metal-chasing class. These classes are now to be closed; and it is proposed to appoint two more teachers of elementary and free-hand drawing—the indispensable basis of art instruction—out of the savings thus effected.

140. *Government Art Gallery.*—The Gallery was open to the public for 151 days. The number of visitors during the year was 3,356, viz., 587 Europeans, 2,260 Hindus, 453 Mahomedans, and 56 others.

The number of pictures now in the possession of the Gallery are—

Oil paintings	78
Water-colour paintings	96
Engravings	78
Chromo-lithographs	51
Chalk and pencil drawings	20
Photographs and other works of art	44
Total ...	367

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No works of art were added to the Gallery during the year. There is a large and continually increasing balance at the credit of the Committee, but so long as the Gallery is so badly housed as it now is, it appears to the Committee to be useless, and even dangerous, to spend money in the purchase of works of art.

141. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of these schools rose from 12 to 17, the Rungpore Technical Institute having been returned from the Rajshahye Division, and four new schools having been opened in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the Presidency Division three industrial schools are returned from Moorshedabad, the oldest and most important among them being the Moorshedabad Technical School, which had 67 pupils on its rolls, against 43 in the previous year. Twenty-five belonged to the embroidery class, 8 to the *bidri*, 18 to the clock-repairing, and 16 to the carpentry class. The carpenter's work done in the school is cheap but rough, and no better than that of the bazar. For the embroidery, which is of good quality, there seems but little demand. Clock-repairing would be a useful industry if the school could secure a constant supply of clocks for repair. The total expenditure was Rs. 759, of which the municipality of Lalbagh paid Rs. 390, and the remainder was raised from other sources. The Bayley scholarship of Rs. 5 a month is given by Kumar Runjit Sing of Nasipur.

The two remaining classes were attached to the middle schools at Jemua and Kandi as before, the latter being aided by the local municipality, which paid Rs. 118 during the year. The Jemua class was maintained by the local zemindar, who paid Rs. 6 a month. The roll-number at Jemua was 58, and that at Kandi 20, against 45 and 37 respectively in the previous year. The subjects taught were carpentry and sewing.

142. In Calcutta the S. P. G. Industrial School had 29 pupils, all Native Christians, against 30 in the previous year. The school formerly taught electro-plating, which seemed to promise well, as the industry is a rapidly-growing one in Calcutta. But the school could not compete with shops in full work, and the class was given up. It now teaches only carpentry, and thus offers a means of livelihood to those who have no hereditary occupation to follow. The expenditure was Rs. 1,187, against Rs. 1,296 in the year before, of which Government paid Rs. 300.

143. Of the three industrial schools in the Burdwan Division, two were in Midnapore and one in Bankoora. Of the two schools in Midnapore, one is under the American Baptist Mission. Its roll-number was 70, against 73 in the previous year. Government contributed Rs. 180 towards its support. The school teaches the simplest industrial arts, such as rope-making, needle-work, and common carpentry. One boy, a Native Christian, appeared from this school at the last upper primary scholarship examination, and was successful. The other school in Midnapore is known as the Moisadal Raja's Technical School. The number of students rose from 35 to 50, most of whom are believed to belong to the artisan class; the idea of teaching amateur carpentry to pupils of the collegiate school in their leisure hours having apparently been abandoned. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,125, of which Government paid Rs. 509. The appointment of a new head-master, an ex-student of the Seebpore Engineering College, is reported to have greatly contributed to the prosperity and improvement of this institution.

The roll-number of the Bankoora Industrial School rose from 50 to 56. The Government expenditure decreased from Rs. 231 to Rs. 164. Of the 56 pupils in the school, all free-students, 24 learnt carpentry, 19 tin-work, 9 wicker-work, and 4 miscellaneous work, such as lithography, ink-making, and the like. Since the opening of the school, the carpentry class has turned out 9 and the tinsmith's class 8 trained pupils, who have now set up separate shops and are earning an independent livelihood. The school is reported to be gradually improving.

An industrial department was opened during the year in connection with the Sonthal Training School at Bhimpore in the district of Midnapore, though not returned as a separate school. "All the pupils," writes the Superintendent, "boys, girls—little, big, young, and old—are taught to sew; and of the larger ones, those who are able to learn are taught to cut garments, jhangyas,

pirans, coats, women's garments, skirts, and jackets." Arrangements have been made for teaching in separate classes weaving, carpentry, wheel-making, basket-making, and rope-making. All these sections have instructors, who receive a small remuneration. During the year the expenditure of this department was Rs. 162.

144. In the Rajshahye Division the Rungpore Board Technical Institute, now in the third year of its existence, furnished returns for the first time. There were 30 pupils, 22 Hindus and 8 Mahomedans, at the close of the year. The school is divided into two classes, upper and lower; the upper class is taught surveying, practical geometry, free-hand drawing, &c., in addition to the subjects taught in the lower class, viz., carpentry and blacksmith's work. The school cost Rs. 721 during the year. No further information than this is to be gathered from the Board's report; but I have otherwise learnt that the school is making excellent progress, and that it has more pupils, from all parts of the country, than it knows what to do with.

145. In the Chittagong Division the District Board of Tipperah seems inclined to take steps towards establishing a technical school. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year at the technical branch of the Seebpore Engineering College, were established by the Board towards the close of the official year. The scholarships have been awarded to two students of the college, both natives of the Tipperah district, who have contracted for service under the Board on completing their education. But a single year's training will not teach them much.

146. In the Bhagulpore Division there were two technical schools—one at Madhupore in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the other at Newada in Monghyr. They were maintained by the East Indian Railway Company, at an annual cost of Rs. 120 each, for the elementary instruction of the labourers employed in the workshop and of their children, and for training them in the rules and regulations of the Railway. They are thus not technical, in the sense of industrial schools. The roll-number of the Madhupore school was 75 against 49, and that of Newada 18 against 11. The pupils are not required to pay fees.

Besides the two technical schools mentioned above, four industrial schools were opened in November last in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the Sonthal Education grant, at Dumka, Kalikund, Taljhari, and Sahebgunje. Each school has a head carpenter and two or three apprentices belonging to the aboriginal races, who are paid Rs. 3 a month each in the shape of stipends, the sale-proceeds of the work being credited to the schools. The total expenditure for these four schools was Rs. 222.

147. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the Ranchi Industrial School had 29 pupils, against 25 in the preceding year, of whom 24 were Uraon Christians, 2 Sonthal Christians, one Mahomedan, one non-aboriginal Christian, and one non-Christian Uraon. Blacksmith's work and a little tinman's work were taught in the school. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,094 against Rs. 2,957. A passed mechanic from the Seebpore Engineering College was appointed Superintendent on Rs. 50 a month from the 14th November last, but it is now proposed to replace him by a man with greater powers of organisation and control. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,094, Rs. 1,683 was met from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles. A special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for the purchase of tools and materials. The reconstruction of the school has been lately sanctioned by Government. A grant of Rs. 2,200 has been sanctioned from the accumulations of the Ranchi Fair Fund, amounting to about Rs. 12,000, to be spent on the following purposes:—(1) Rs. 500 for the manufacture of furniture and cases for an economic museum to be hereafter established in connection with the school; (2) Rs. 500 for tools and fittings; (3) Rs. 1,000 as an advance to be made for the purchase of materials, and to be from time to time recouped as sales are effected; (4) Rs. 200 for drawing materials. This will leave Rs. 9,800 for investment, yielding an annual income of Rs. 392, or about Rs. 33 a month. The ordinary expenditure of the school has been fixed at Rs. 183 a month, viz. Rs. 50 for a Superintendent, Rs. 10 for an assistant teacher, Rs. 12-8 for a head carpenter, Rs. 7-8 for an assistant carpenter, Rs. 10 for a head blacksmith, Rs. 5 for a hammerman, Rs. 15 for a tinsmith, Rs. 10 for servants, Rs. 10 for contingencies, and Rs. 53 for stipends. This

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amount will be met by Rs. 150 from the Government grant and Rs. 33 from the interest on invested funds. The special grant for stipends, amounting to Rs. 53 a month, is to be given for a year or two, or until their cost can be met from profits on the sale of manufactured articles.

148. In the Orissa Division the Balasore Technical School, managed by the Reverend Z. Griffin, a Baptist Missionary, was attended by 90 pupils, of whom 65 were Native Christians, 18 Hindus, and 7 Mahomedans. During the year under report the school received a building grant of Rs. 300, in addition to Rs. 312 as a grant-in-aid. The subjects taught are carpentry and needle-work. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa says: —"Apart from its industrial aspect, the work done in this institution has a distinct moral value, in that it is calculated to inspire boys of the neighbouring middle school, who attend it in their leisure time, with a wholesome sense of the dignity of manual labour; and this in itself is no small gain to the thriving Christian community, for whose benefit the school is mainly intended." The moral value of the lesson to the pupils of the middle school may be admitted; but it will not make them carpenters. To the Native Christian community the class may become a real boon.

The other industrial school was at Alalpur, in the Balasore district, and was managed by the Secretary to the Alalpur Middle Vernacular School. Carpentry and needle-work were taught in this school. The number of pupils was 15.

149. *Other Schools.*—These schools increased from 7 to 15, as already explained.

In Calcutta, the Bengal Music School was attended by 44 students, against 42 in the year before. All the pupils were Hindus. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 300 were received from provincial revenues. The school is held three days a week in the evening, in the Calcutta Normal School premises, and lessons are given in various branches of Hindu music.

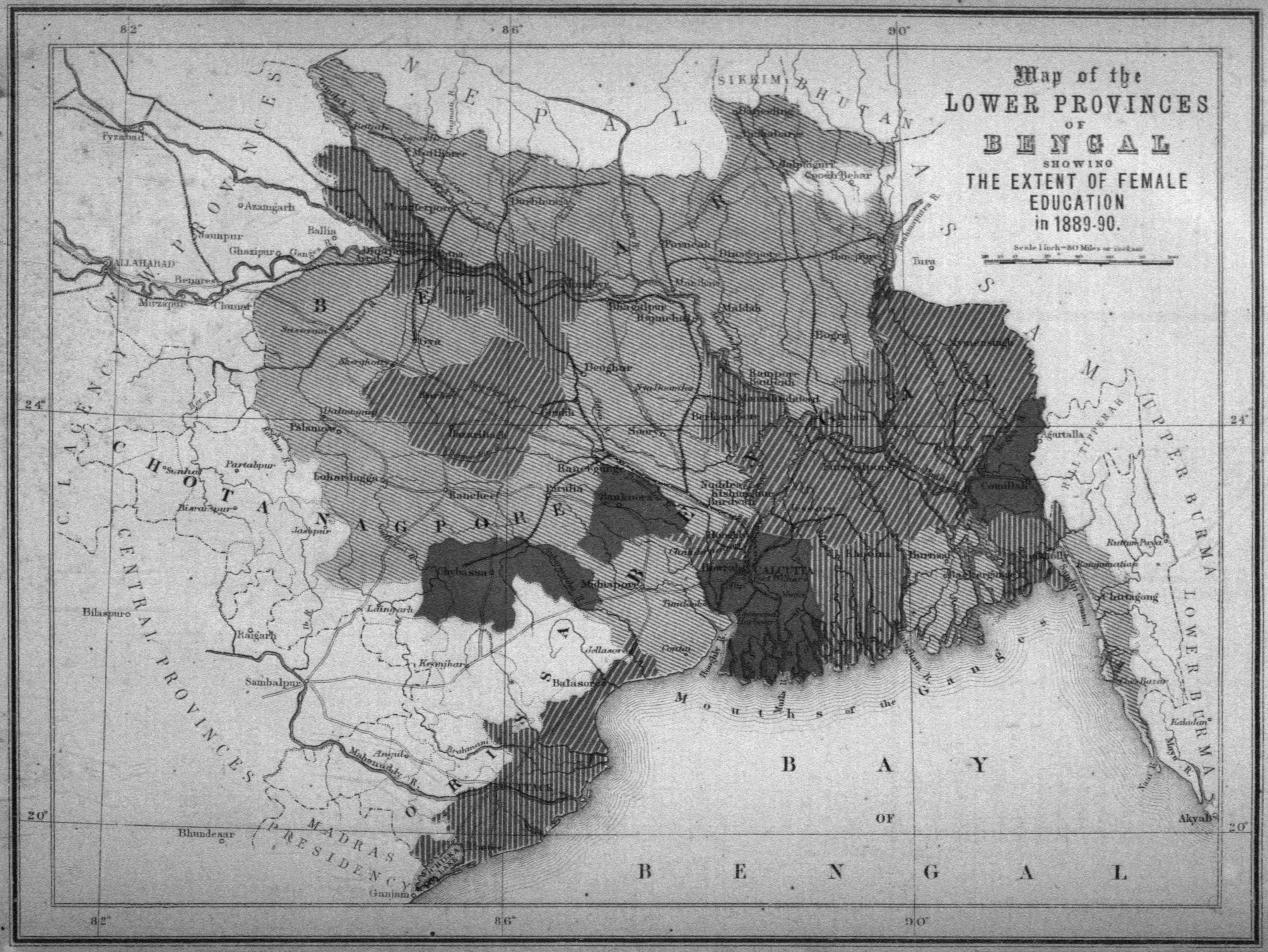
150. In the Burdwan Division there were three music schools in the Bankoora district—one at the Sudder station, one at Bishenpore, and one at Chhatna. The last-named school was opened in August 1889, by a pupil of the Bankoora Music School. The Bankoora Music School had on its rolls 25 pupils, of whom 20 learnt instrumental and 5 vocal music. There is a separate teacher for each subject on Rs. 10 a month. The Government expenditure on this school was Rs. 120, against Rs. 118 in the previous year, the local expenditure being Rs. 180 in each year. The Bishenpore Music School had 25 pupils, all of whom learnt instrumental music. The school gets Rs. 5 a month from the primary grant and Rs. 4 from private sources. The total expenditure was Rs. 108, against Rs. 72 in the previous year. The Chhatna unaided music school had 16 pupils, and was entirely supported by fees. All the pupils learnt instrumental music.

151. In the Rajshahye Division the Bhootea Boarding School had at the close of the year 54 pupils, 10 more than were shown in the last report. Of the pupils, 11 were Tibetans, 4 Nepalis, 1 Bhootea, 17 Sikhimese, and 11 Lepchas, the rest being of mixed blood. Eight of the students were boarders. The cost of boarding was Rs. 612, and of each boarder about Rs. 77. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 4,167, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil about Rs. 100 a year. Five pupils or ex-pupils are reported to have obtained employment. Mr. Bellett still holds to his opinion of the practical uselessness of this school when compared with the large sum annually spent upon it.

152. In the Patna Division the school at Buxar is for adults only, who are servants of the East Indian Railway Company. The number of pupils was 95, and the total expenditure Rs. 130. The remaining five schools have been erroneously entered under this head in the Inspector's returns. Four of them will be considered under the head of Indigenous Education, and the Tikari Girls' School under Female Education.

153. Four music schools have been returned from the district of Balasore, one of which, situated in the town of Balasore, is reported to be well conducted.

No. III.



REFFRENCES.

Class I. From 2 to 5 per cent.*

„ II. „ 1 to 2 „

„ III. „ ½ to 1 „

„ IV. Below ½ per cent.

* of girls of school-going age at school

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

154. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the past two years:—

Girls' Schools—	1888-89. Schools.	1888-89. Pupils.	1889-90. Schools.	1889-90. Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	226	2	235
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	5	205	5	223
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	2,015	42,301	1,913	40,614
Unaided	280	5,156	233	4,618
Total ...	2,302	47,888	2,153	45,690
Girls in boys' schools	...	35,079	...	32,673
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,302	82,967	2,153	78,363

The number of girls' schools has declined from 2,302 to 2,153, and their pupils from 47,888 to 45,690. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has decreased from 35,079 to 32,673. The net result therefore is a loss of 149 schools (102 aided and 47 unaided) and of 4,604 pupils. The number of high English schools was five, against three in the preceding year, and their pupils advanced from 296 to 487. The middle English schools were three against four, and their pupils 147 against 195. Middle vernacular schools numbered 21 with 1,405 pupils, against 22 with 1,358 pupils of the year before. Upper primary girls' schools rose from 245 to 259, and their pupils from 9,141 to 9,327. Lower primary schools for girls fell from 2,028 to 1,865, and their pupils from 36,898 to 34,324.

155. The following statement shows the distribution of lower primary schools during the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	1888-89. Schools.	1888-89. Pupils.	1889-90. Schools.	1889-90. Pupils.
Presidency ...	316	7,395	300	7,216
Calcutta ...	39	1,266	38	1,334
Burdwan ...	171	3,179	180	3,048
Rajshahye ...	89	1,318	76	1,197
Dacca ...	641	9,733	483	7,195
Chittagong ...	302	4,403	266	3,795
Patna ...	201	3,473	234	3,937
Bhagulpore ...	71	1,667	88	2,042
Chota Nagpore ...	100	2,409	104	2,608
Orissa ...	92	1,925	90	1,819
Orissa Tributary Mehals	6	130	6	133
Total ...	2,028	36,898	1,865	34,324

The loss has been greatest in the Dacca Division, and is shared by the Chittagong, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions, the figures for the other Divisions calling for no remarks. The loss in the Chittagong and Presidency Divisions is attributed to stringency in the administration of the rules for rewards to girls' schools, and in the Rajshahye Division to the disappearance of unaided schools. Referring to the loss in the Dacca Division, the Inspector observes that the decrease is most marked in Furreedpore and Mymensingh, and is due to greater strictness in the realisation of fees and in the payment of rewards, and also in some measure to floods, scarcity of food, and the prevalence of sickness.

156. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1890.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. Provincial revenues.	From Public Funds. District funds.	From Public Funds. Municipal funds.	From Private Funds. Fees.	From Private Funds. Other sources.	TOTAL.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	235	202	181	17,282	...	...	5,761	628	24,071
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	223	208	184	143	...	1,140	...	55	1,338
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	1,913	40,614	37,080	28,507	69,974	23,213	8,019	17,165	1,63,516	2,81,887
Unaided	233	4,618	4,407	3,264	...	...	...	938	18,725	19,663
Total ...	2,153	45,690	41,897	32,086	87,799	23,213	9,159	23,864	1,82,924	3,26,959
					1,20,171			2,06,788		

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The total expenditure from public sources was Rs. 1,20,171 against Rs. 1,21,106 in the preceding year. The contributions from private sources amounted to Rs. 2,06,788 against Rs. 1,88,915. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 3,10,021 to Rs. 3,26,959. Municipal contributions declined from Rs. 12,182 to Rs. 9,159.

157. The most noticeable event in the history of female education in Bengal was the admission of two young native ladies to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine during the year under report. Both these ladies entered the Medical College as regular students after passing the First Arts examination, and Miss Bidhu Mukhi Bose and Miss Virginia Mary Mitter are to be congratulated on their success. Another young lady passed the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination. Eleven young ladies of the certificate class of the Medical College also obtained the college license to practise medicine and surgery. The number that remained in the certificate class at the close of the session was 11. There were 22 female students in the Campbell Medical School, and 5 in the Cuttack Medical School.

158. The success of female students at the examinations of the University in Arts has been noticed in the section of the report devoted to University education. In 1889 three students of the Bethune School presented themselves at the First Arts examination, and two passed. In 1890 much greater success was secured. Three candidates out of four passed the First Arts examination; and at the B.A. examination three candidates appeared and all passed, obtaining second-class honours in English. The names of these graduates were Ethel Raphael, Sarat Chakrabarti, and Sarala Ghosal, all of pure Indian parentage. Miss Florence Holland, a teacher of the Darjeeling Girls' School, also passed the B.A. examination of 1890, with first-class honours in English.

159. The two departmental schools for girls were the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca, both of which are classed as high schools. Their aggregate cost was Rs. 24,071, of which Government contributed Rs. 17,682. The five municipal schools (all upper primary) cost Rs. 1,338, of which Rs. 134 were paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,140 from municipal, and Rs. 55 from other sources. In the 1,913 aided schools, the expenditure from public sources, including district and municipal funds, amounted to Rs. 1,01,206, or at the rate of Rs. 53 for each school on an average, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,81,887, or at the rate of Rs. 147 a school. These figures include, however, schools of every degree of cost. A fuller analysis of the returns shows that the number of grant-in-aid girls' schools is 313 with 11,873 pupils, while that of schools aided from the primary grant (district fund or departmental), from municipal funds, or from the khas mehal and circle grants, is 1,600 with 28,741 pupils. A grant-in-aid school costs Rs. 206 a year; a school aided from circle or municipal funds or from the khas mehal grant, in each case receiving a monthly stipend, costs Rs. 51; while if aided from the primary grant, generally on the basis of results, it costs only Rs. 22 a year to public funds. This last is essentially a fluctuating and unstable class of schools; and any increased stringency in regard to the terms of aid, such as is reported generally from those divisions in which there has been the greatest loss, at once makes itself felt in the abandonment of schools. Unaided girls' schools are liable to fluctuation in a still greater degree. Under such conditions girls have a much better chance of continuous education if they read along with the boys in the ordinary village school, and it is not satisfactory to find that their number, too, has fallen off during the year. Of boys reading in aided lower primary boys' schools, 66 per cent. are in the book-reading stage. Of girls reading in the same schools about 50 per cent. are in that stage. Of girls reading in aided lower primary girls' schools, the proportion of book-readers rises to 60 per cent.; but this class includes that large number of grant-in-aid girls' schools, missionary and other, in which the instruction is good and well-organised; and if it were possible to eliminate these, I think it would be found that girls in a boys' school are better taught than they would be in a separate school under an ordinary village guru. Emulation has always been observed to go a great way when boys and girls read together.

160. The School Department of the Bethune School had 136 pupils, against 121 in the previous year. Of these 44 are Hindus, 87 Brahmos, and five Christians. They include a child-wife and a child-widow. Five girls were

withdrawn during the year on their marriage. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,607 (against Rs. 17,167), of which Rs. 12,947 (against Rs. 12,476) were contributed by Government and Rs. 5,660 (against Rs. 4,691) were raised from fees. The school passed three candidates out of four at the Entrance examination of 1890, against four in the preceding year. There are special classes for drawing and music as well as for needlework. The school is under the management of a Committee with the Chief Justice as President. There were 38 resident boarders on the 31st March 1890, and several applicants had to be refused for want of room Hitherto the number has not generally exceeded 20; but provisional arrangements for housing a large number were made during the year. Proposals for constructing a separate building for their accommodation have lately been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,846, half of the expenditure being borne by Government and the remainder being paid from the invested funds of the school. The College Department had 13 pupils on the 31st March last, and the number has now risen to 15, who are thus distributed:—First year 8, second year 4, third year 1, fourth year 2. Two of the pupils were Hindus, seven Brahmos, and four Christians. The Entrance class of the school department is the largest on record, numbering 15 girls. A sum of Rs. 1,170 was spent during the year on the library of the institution. Regular provision is made for the physical exercise of the boarders.

161. The Eden Female School at Dacca had 99 pupils on its rolls, against 105 in the preceding year. The total cost was Rs. 5,464, of which Government paid Rs. 4,735. The fee-receipts were Rs. 101 against Rs 68, and the subscriptions Rs. 628 against Rs. 122. The school sent up ten girls at the lower primary examination, of whom nine were successful. Though nominally ranked as high, it has never yet sent up a pupil to the Entrance examination.

162. The following statement summarises the expenditure in the principal institutions for female education in Calcutta that receive Government aid. They are attended almost exclusively by native girls. The total monthly grant was Rs. 2,845 against Rs. 2,502 in the preceding year:—

	Ppuils.	Monthly grant.
		Rs.
80 Ordinary grant-in-aid schools	2,563	939
14 Primary grant schools	883	122
3 Orphanages	201	215
2 Training schools	48	327
4 Zenana Agencies	367	1,242
22 Schools supported from zenana grants ...	1,439	...
Total ...	5,501	2,845

The increase in the rate of expenditure was chiefly due to the inclusion of the schools situated in the old Suburbs in the returns for Calcutta, the area of which has been augmented from 8 to 30 square miles from the 1st April 1889.

The two training schools are the Free Church Training School and the Church of England Zenana Mission Training School. Their primary object is to prepare teachers for native girls' schools, but the Free Church Training School also prepares pupils for the Entrance and First Arts examinations.

The number of high schools has increased from one to three, the Christ Church Girls' school having been followed by the American Orphanage and the Free Church Orphanage in the work of preparing girls for the Entrance examination. The Christ Church School and the Free Church Normal School each passed a girl at the Entrance examination of 1890. The former and the Free Church Orphanage also passed candidates at the special examinations for girls' scholarships held in December 1889. The London Mission School at Bhowanipore is returned as middle English.

163. The second examination for the award, under the new standards, of the special girls' scholarships sanctioned by Government for Calcutta and the neighbourhood was held during the year under report. Five middle, 10 upper primary, and 20 lower primary scholarships have been sanctioned; and of these 2 middle, 6 upper, and 20 lower primary were taken up,

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against 2 upper and 10 lower primary scholarships awarded in the preceding year. The number of candidates for the middle or seventh standard was two, both of whom were successful. The numbers for the upper primary or sixth standard were 23 and 7 respectively, while those for the lower primary or fourth standard were 118 and 48. In the preceding year only 3 upper and 12 lower primary candidates were successful, so that the results of the last examination were decidedly encouraging. Besides Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune School and her two senior lady assistants were invited to join the Board of Examiners, which had also three male members in the Deputy Inspectors of the 24-Pergunnahs and Calcutta, and the head-master of the Calcutta Training School. A grant of Rs. 255 was made by Government for conducting the examination and remunerating the examiners. A proposal for levying a small fee from candidates is under consideration. The schools that did best at the examination were the following:—Entally Hindu Girls', Milman Memorial Girls', Dum-Dum Training School, Church of Scotland Orphanage, and Christ Church High School. Of 42 schools that competed, 27 were successful and 15 unsuccessful. The former were thus classified according to management:—American Zenana Mission 7, Church of England 4, Church of Scotland 4, London Missionary Society 4, Free Church 3, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel 2, Wesleyan Mission 1, native management 2. Of the unsuccessful schools, 4 belonged to the American Mission, 2 to the Church of England, 2 to the London Mission, 1 to the Free Church, 3 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1 to the Wesleyan Mission, while two were under native management.

The standards prescribed for Calcutta were found so suitable for girls' schools generally that their extension to schools in the country was sanctioned. They would be very widely adopted if it could be found possible to create a certain number of special scholarships for girls in each district. As it is, the only chance that a girl has of winning a scholarship is to compete, on equal terms with the boys, at the upper or lower primary scholarship examination, the standards for which are not in all respects suitable for girls.

164. The following statement shows the results of the examination held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, whose standards closely resemble those adopted for Calcutta:—

Districts.	Number of examinees at—				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	28	9	4	41	24	6	2	32	6	3	1	10
Hooghly	29	9	4	42	25	7	4	36	9	4	2	15
Burdwan	27	15	1	43	21	10	1	32	9	1	...	10
Beerbhoom	14	12	4	30	14	6	1	21	5	2	1	8
Bankoora	68	14	1	83	36	9	...	45	11	2	...	13
Midnapore	39	19	3	61	12	11	2	25	9	2	...	11
Total ...	205	78	17	300	132	49	10	191	49	14	4	67

It appears that 191 out of 300 candidates were successful, against 250 out of 276 in the previous year. The results, therefore, though good, were by no means so brilliant as those of the preceding year.

165. In the ordinary departmental examinations, which are open to students of both sexes, needlework in some form or other is frequently substituted

for Euclid, science, or zemindari accounts. The results of these examinations are summarised in the following statement, division by division :—

Name of Division.	Number of girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
Presidency	...	...	4(*a*)	39(*b*)
Burdwan	...	...	2	12
Rajshahye	...	...	...	3(*c*)
Dacca	...	1*	15	214
Chittagong	...	1*	2	11
Patna	...	...	1	11
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	42
Orissa	...	3*	29	85
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	54
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	5	53	471

* Passed with middle vernacular certificates.
(*a*) Including 1 girl passed from a boys' school.
(*b*) Ditto 2 girls ditto ditto.
(*c*) Ditto 2 girls ditto ditto.

The Dacca Division takes the lead at the lower primary scholarship examination, as it did in the preceding year. Orissa occupies the second place, and Chota Nagpore comes next. The Bhagulpore Division takes the fourth, and the Presidency the fifth place.

166. Mrs. Manomohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, has furnished the examination returns of 4,085 pupils reading in zenanas and in schools for infants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The results of the examination are summarised below :—

Name of Mission.	Number of pupils examined.	IA.	IB.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total passed.	Number rejected.	Infants.	Remarks.
Church of England ...	886	124	88	74	48	16	1	...	...	...	351	7 3	462	
Church of Scotland ...	785	189	70	63	39	15	2	1	...	...	379	24	382	
Diocesan	911	107	71	50	17	...	...	...	...	...	245	92	574	
American	1,406	361	162	179	125	21	...	...	...	...	848	60	498	
Free Church Zenana Mission.	27	6	6	5	4	4	1	...	...	...	26	1	...	
Miscellaneous schools	70	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	41	
Total ...	4,085	787	397	372	234	56	4	1	...	...	1,851	277	1,957	

In this table the results for zenanas proper and for schools are combined, so that it shows at one view the operations of the different agencies. Their success at the girls' scholarship examination for Calcutta has already been noticed. The number of zenana pupils proper has of late years been steadily diminishing, and it has again fallen from 425 to 367 in the course of the year under report. It is explained that the operations of the various agencies for the spread of female education in Calcutta and the Suburbs for many years, chiefly through the instrumentality of day schools, have so far reached the inmates of the zenanas in middle class Hindu families as to diminish the necessity of providing special instruction for them. Such a statement seems to require fuller verification.

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167. The following table shows the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools on the 31st March 1890, their grade, and the number of scholars in them, together with the corresponding figures for 1889:—

Class of School.			Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March					
					1889.			1890.		
			1889.	1890.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools	High	Aided	13	12	778	828	1,606	749	836	1,585
		Unaided	8	7	893	296	1,189	917	174	1,091
		Total	21	19	1,671	1,124	2,795	1,666	1,010	2,676
	Middle	Government	1	1	80	2	82	85	...	85
		Aided	27	29	1,411	1,345	2,756	1,506	1,535	3,041
		Unaided	6	3	241	141	382	188	123	311
		Total	34	33	1,732	1,488	3,220	1,779	1,658	3,437
	Total for Secondary Schools		55	52	3,403	2,612	6,015	3,445	2,668	6,113
Primary Schools		Aided	15	15	284	286	570	290	283	573
		Unaided	1	1	23	74	97	15	9	24
		Total	16	16	307	360	667	305	292	597
	Total for	Government	1	1	80	2	82	85	...	85
		Aided	55	56	2,473	2,459	4,932	2,545	2,654	5,199
		Unaided	15	11	1,157	511	1,668	1,120	306	1,426
Grand Total for all Schools			71	68	3,710	2,972	6,682	3,750	2,960	6,710

The boarding-school at Kurseong is still the only Government school in the province. The number of aided schools has increased from 55 to 56; one school was closed, and two schools that were unaided last year have received grants. Besides the two schools transferred to the aided list, two unaided schools were closed during the year, so that there is a total loss of four under this head.

The number of scholars in aided schools has increased by 267, while in unaided schools there is a decrease of 242. This decrease is entirely due to the reduction in the number of schools of this class, for the returns show a larger number of scholars in nearly all the schools that are left.

168. The changes of grade among the schools call for no special comment. One small unaided private adventure school has been transferred from the list of secondary to that of primary schools, where it takes the place of the Benevolent Institution, which was closed during the year.

Among secondary schools there have been several changes from middle to high, or *vice versâ*. Many of the schools, especially the girls' schools, contain small Entrance classes, and send up candidates once in two or three years: when they do, they are classed as high, and when they do not, they are classed as middle.

169. In the next table the schools are classified according to the management:—

Under the management of—	Primary.		Middle.		High.		Total.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Government ...	...	...	1	85	...	...	1	85
Roman Catholics ...	4	212	15	1,889	8	1,282	27	3,383
Church of England ...	3	185	5	665	6	796	14	1,646
Various dissenting bodies ...	...	...	3	199	1	165	4	364
Jews	...	..	2	214	...	...	2	214
Armenians	...	...	...	...	1	69	1	69
Railway Companies ...	6	116	4	134	...	...	10	250
Private individuals ...	2	64	3	251	1	122	6	437
Others	1	20	...	...	2	242	3	262
Total ...	16	597	33	3,437	19	2,676	68	6,710

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The Roman Catholic schools still contain more than half of the total number of children: the majority would be still greater if two private adventure schools, containing 137 children, were included in the list. One of these was so included last year, being partially under the control of one of the religious bodies. There is no change in the number of Church of England schools, but the number of their scholars has increased by 70; they are still less than one-fourth of the whole number of children at school. Schools belonging to Dissenters have decreased from 5 to 4, owing to the closing of the Benevolent Institution. Two schools (275 pupils) belong to the American Methodists, one (62 pupils) to the Baptists, and one (27 pupils) to the Wesleyans.

There is no change in the number of schools supported by the railways, but the number of scholars in them has fallen from 294 to 250; this is chiefly due to the transfer of children to the hill school at Mussoorie. One of the schools is situated at Saidpur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the others are all on the East Indian Railway. Of the six private adventure schools, three are aided, one primary, and two middle.

The three schools that do not come under any of these heads are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School, Dinapore. These schools are all undenominational.

170. The total cost of European education in Bengal, and the total expenditure incurred by Government, are shown in the following table:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,13,506	5,79,196	1,13,892	5,49,740
Primary ,, ...	9,382	35,414	8,747	31,842
Scholarships	3,631	3,631	3,685	3,685
Buildings	32,500	63,255	18,630	38,331
Superintendence	25,065	25,065	27,214	27,214
Total ...	1,84,084	7,06,561	1,72,168	6,50,812

The cost of maintaining the Government Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 18,484, against Rs. 16,379 in the previous year.

The estimated amount of the monthly grants to all schools, both primary and secondary, was Rs. 1,02,000; the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,01,727. In 1888-89 the expenditure was Rs. 1,04,078, but in that amount was included a special grant of Rs. 7,000 to the Darjeeling Girls' School. The figures therefore show a considerable increase in the earnings of the schools, which is due to greater regularity of attendance on the part of the scholars, and better results at the annual examination.

The total amount of the grants to pupil-teachers was Rs. 2,080, the estimated amount being Rs. 3,000. There is a very slight increase in the expenditure on scholarships. The estimate was Rs. 5,000, but the number of candidates has never been large enough to admit of the award of 12 middle scholarships, the number sanctioned by Government. The cost of inspection has increased by Rs. 2,149 owing to grade increments.

171. The total Government expenditure for each scholar, as well as that for tuition only (*i.e.*, exclusive of orphanage and boarding grants), is given in the following table:—

	Total Government expenditure per scholar.	Government expenditure (for tuitional purposes only) per scholar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High schools ...	16 6 2	15 13 2
Middle ,, ...	21 5 11	20 4 0
Primary ,, ...	13 12 3	13 12 3
Schools of all classes ...	19 0 9	18 3 4

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172. The distribution of scholars in the various divisions of the province is as follows :—

Division.	In Public Institutions.					
	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Calcutta	4,005	4,008	306	240	4,311	4,248
Presidency	593	648	138	159	731	807
Burdwan	251	261	72	70	323	331
Rajshahye	434	497	37	32	471	529
Dacca	59	40	...	...	59	40
Chittagong	138	123	...	...	138	123
Patna	246	266	80	78	326	344
Bhagulpore ...	104	87	34	18	138	105
Orissa	124	134	...	...	124	134
Chota Nagpore ...	61	49	...	...	61	49
Total ...	6,015	6,113	667	597	6,682	6,710

The schools in Calcutta and the suburbs contain 75·4 per cent of the total number of scholars. Last year the percentage was 75·5.

173. During Mr. Nash's absence on privilege leave for three months Mr. Bamford, the Assistant Inspector, officiated as Inspector of European Schools. During the nine months that Mr. Nash was in charge he was on tour 52 days, travelled 3,788 miles, and visited 65 schools. Mr. Bamford was on tour 64 days, travelled 4,454 miles, and inspected 122 schools. Every aided school was examined during the year, and surprise visits were paid to every school in Calcutta and to many of those in the mofussil.

174. At the beginning of the year several important changes in the Code came into force. The first of these was the introduction of a set of inter-school rules for regulating the transfer of children from one school to another. These rules have been very beneficial in preventing capricious transfers, and have also improved the financial condition of the schools by compelling parents to pay the schooling fees. Provision was also made for the substitution of fixed grants in place of payment-by-results in selected schools. The Calcutta Free School is the only one that has yet applied for a fixed grant, which has recently been sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 8,280 a year, payable annually in advance.

In consequence of great carelessness in the keeping of attendance registers, a fine of Rs. 5 for each uncorrected error was sanctioned. In 1888-89 the number of reported errors was 282. The result of the infliction of a fine was that the number of mistakes was reduced in the following year to 113. In about half of the schools the registers were correct; the total amount of the fines inflicted was Rs. 525.

175. High Schools.—The following table gives the usual statistics regarding these schools :—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1889-90.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1889.		1890.			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
			Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	Roman Catholic	53	214	30	210	282 0 5	3,363	(a) 5,268	9,246	9,163
2	Loretto Boarding, Entally...	Ditto ...	10	82	8	81	166 10 0	1,587	1,772	15,627	12,215
3	St. Teresa's	Ditto ...	43	60	47	76	145 5 11	1,007	1,499	8,794	6,700
4	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	129	...	136	...	302 0 8	(b) 9,492	(c) 5,306	59,415	69,423
5	Doveton College	Ditto ...	128	...	150	...	161 10 0	1,682	2,159	54,468	39,209
6	Doveton Institution for Young Ladies.	Ditto ...	5	87	3	89	200 15 4	2,506	2,635	19,868	11,114
7	St. James'	Ditto ...	91	...	84	...	238 9 1	1,554	(d) 3,436	19,034	20,123
8	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	...	177	...	165	270 1 10	3,220	3,314	25,890	24,487
9	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	Ditto ...	256	...	259	...	333 0 5	(e) 10,173	(f) 9,608	55,403	42,421
10	Darjeeling Girls'	Ditto ...	...	54	7	63	400 0 0	(g) 10,200	(h) 4,898	39,103	30,783
11	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	Roman Catholic	26	36	14	35	105 14 4	1,201	1,315	14,144	16,633
12	Loretto House	Ditto ...	28	143	11	117	...	...	(i) ...	...	...
	Total ...	.....	708	853	749	836	...	45,985	40,210	3,20,852	2,82,309

(a) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 2,000.
(b) Ditto ditto ,, 6,000.
(c) Ditto ditto ,, 1,500.
(d) Ditto special grant of Rs. 250 given in aid of the carpentry class.
(e) One-half of the monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) credited to this department.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto.
(g) Inclusive of a special grant of Rs. 7,000.
(h) Ditto ditto ,, 98.
(i) Placed under the Code from 1st March 1890.

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1889-90.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1889.		1890.			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Unaided Schools.										
1	St. Xavier's College	Roman Catholic	423	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	59	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	La Martiniere (Boys') ...	Protestant ...	163	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto (Girls') ...	Ditto ...	...	72	...	78	...	...	...	...	...
5	Loretto Convent (Darjeeling)	Roman Catholic	40	70	44	79	...	...	...	...	...
6	Roberts' College	Protestant ...	112	11	105	17	...	...	...	...	...
7	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	68	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	.....	865	153	917	174	...	...	...	...	...

The first three schools are high schools in the Code sense of the term; the others are Entrance schools. La Martiniere for Girls comes under both definitions.

Loretto Boarding School, Entally.—This school has done remarkably well at the High School examination; in 1888 and in 1889 it sent up two candidates, and on each occasion both passed.

St. Teresa's was shown as a middle school in the last report; it sent up one girl to the high school examination, who passed in the first division.

The *Doveton College* appears for the last time as an aided school. At the annual examination it was found that the number of non-Europeans on the rolls was in excess of the proportion allowed by the Code, and this rendered the school ineligible for a grant except under the rules in force for native schools. When the fact was brought to the notice of the Committee, they decided to work the school without aid from Government.

Doveton Institution.—This school sent up four candidates to the Entrance examination, all of whom passed, one girl obtaining a scholarship.

Loretto House.—This school appeared last year in the list of unaided schools. It was very successful at the University examination, passing all the four girls sent up; three of them obtained enough marks to qualify for scholarships.

St. James'.—The grant of Rs. 100 a month for the Entrance classes, which was withdrawn in 1887, was restored last year.

La Martiniere for Girls sent up one candidate to the high school, and two to the Entrance examination, all of whom passed.

176. *High School Examination.*—The results of this examination for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

High School Examination.

Name of School.	Number of candidates.		Number of successful candidates.					
			First division.		Second division.		Total.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Calcutta Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	2	2	...	1	2	1	2	2
Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
La Martiniere, Girls' ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Chandernagore Convent ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Teresa's	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Teachers	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...
Miss O'Brien's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Preparatory ...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pratt Memorial	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	13	1	3	3	2	4	5

The number of candidates at this examination was five less than in the previous year. This was to be expected, for in 1888 several girls were sent

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up who had only studied one year, while the course is intended to occupy two years. The teachers are beginning to realise the fact that it is impossible to prepare candidates in one year, and hence the percentage of passes is increasing. Only five out of 13 passed in all the compulsory subjects; but in addition to these, two teachers passed in all but the second language, and so earned third-grade teachers' certificates.

The recognition of the high school examination by the University has not induced any of the boys' schools to substitute this examination for the Entrance: the reason is said to be that no scholarships are awarded on the result. The Inspector has proposed that six junior scholarships should be transferred to the high school examination, and Europeans declared ineligible for the scholarships awarded at the Entrance examination. He thinks that if this proposal were sanctioned, most of the schools would give up the University examination altogether. Nearly all the girls' schools that have been in the habit of preparing candidates for Entrance have now opened high school classes.

177. *Entrance Examination.*—The number of candidates sent up from European schools in 1888 and 1889 and the number of passes are given in the following table:—

No.	Name of School.	Number of candidates.		First Division.		Second Division.		Third Division.		Total.		Scholarships gained.	
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Aided Schools.												
1	Doveton College	12	8	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	(e) 1
2	St. James' High	4	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...
3	Calcutta Free School (Boys' Department).	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	16	18	1	3	4	6	...	4	5	13	(a) 1	...
5	Doveton Institution ...	4	4	1	...	1	3	2	...	4	3	(b) 1	...
6	Loretto House	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	4	2	...	(f) 1
7	Calcutta Girls'	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	„ Boys'	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
9	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	St. Chrysostom's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Darjeeling Girls'	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	53	47	5	8	11	13	4	6	20	27	2	2
	Unaided Schools.												
1	St. Xavier's College ...	24	20	2	7	6	8	2	1	10	16	(c) 1	(g) 2
2	La Martiniere for Boys ..	7	10	1	1	1	5	...	2	2	8	...	...
3	„ „ „ Girls	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
4	St. Joseph's, Darjeeling ...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
5	Roberts' College	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	(d) 1	...
6	Armenian College	5	8	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
7	Jewish Boys	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
8	„ Girls	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	(h) 2
	Total ...	47	54	5	13	9	16	3	7	17	36	2	4
	Grand total ...	100	101	10	21	20	29	7	13	37	63	4	6

(a) One third grade.
(b) One first grade (special scholarship for girls).
(c) One third grade.
(d) Ditto.
(e) One first grade.
(f) One third grade (special scholarship for girls).
(g) One first grade and one second grade.
(h) Ditto ditto (special scholarship for girls).

Out of 100 candidates in 1889, 37 passed, or 37 per cent., the average for the University being 25 per cent. Out of 101 candidates in 1890, 63 passed, or 64 per cent., the general average being 50 per cent. In 1889 the girls' schools proved themselves decidedly superior, passing 80 per cent. of their candidates, while among boys only 29 per cent. passed. In 1890 they came out very nearly equal, 65 per cent. passing of the girls, and 62 per cent. of the boys. Only one school of each class failed to pass any candidate.

178. MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—The next table gives a list of these schools on the 31st March, together with the number of scholars in them and the cost of their maintenance:—

Number.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1889-90.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1889.		1890.			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Boarding School, Kurseong	Protestant ...	80	2	85	...	...	16,379	18,484	28,270	30,790
	Aided Schools.										
1	St. Thomas's Howrah ...	Protestant ...	56	42	60	31	151 12 7	1,644	1,764	5,523	4,717
2	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	36	29	31	31	133 11 1	2,559	2,100	6,570	5,468
3	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	84	71	84	78	176 13 6	2,109	2,169	5,571	5,406
4	Calcutta Boys'	Ditto ...	56	...	110	...	85 6 0	1,096	989	13,627	18,402
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	223	...	210	...	367 8 4	4,320	4,291	17,789	19,413
6	St. Joseph's (Pay Department).	Ditto ...	194	...	198	...	290 14 8	3,438	3,406	6,888	6,821
7	St. Joseph's (Free Department).	Ditto ...	284	...	271	...	244 3 4	2,537	2,814	4,537	4,247
8	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Protestant ...	...	172	...	162	322 14 8	(a)9,491	(b)9,605	36,747	28,171
9	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	Roman Catholic	...	206	...	233	367 8 4	(c)26,566	(d)14,774	20,843	22,982
10	Bow Bazar Loretto	Ditto ...	24	260	29	276	300 4 8	3,394	3,825	5,027	5,547
11	Wesleyan Preparatory .	Protestant ...	24	22	13	14	50 5 2	727	649	4,858	1,735
12	St. Paul's Mission	Ditto ...	44	83	51	80	153 5 0	(e)5,443	1,800	3,962	3,953
13	Miss O'Brien's	Ditto ...	37	60	40	76	104 0 5	1,208	1,305	5,340	6,150
14	Miss Stark's	Ditto ...	13	11	14	24	55 6 5	778	618	1,026	2,979
15	Pratt Memorial	Ditto ...	...	101	...	119	185 14 0	2,207	2,242	18,611	20,664
16	European and Eurasian, Dacca.	Ditto ...	18	14	...	...	...	857	(f) 722	1,872	...
17	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur (Boys' Department).	Ditto ...	27	...	15	...	40 5 2	973	800	9,960	6,247
18	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	17	25	12	25	59 6 6	1,267	1,092		
19	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur (Night).	Ditto ...	35	...	35	...	13 8 3	357	282		
20	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Roman Catholic	136	...	140	...	282 14 8	2,537	(g)7,217	16,692	19,985
21	East Indian Railway, Asansole.	Protestant ...	34	14	32	15	60 12 2	842	901	3,328	3,292
22	Asansole Convent	Roman Catholic	8	33	12	40	77 8 7	1,091	920	4,732	9,186
23	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipur.	Ditto ...	...	36	...	47	116 9 3	1,277	1,300	3,412	3,406
24	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipur.	Ditto ...	2	63	6	67	153 15 5	1,686	2,018	11,364	13,676
25	St. Agnes's Howrah	Ditto ...	16	46	16	46	95 0 5	1,077	992	6,454	6,738
26	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	51	...	57	...	84 8 4	1,088	1,049	1,746	954
27	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	14	73	15	51	150 2 1	1,423	1,546	5,013	5,340
28	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	9	50	11	61	84 10 11	1,188	1,218	5,604	6,243
29	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	7	41	10	38	76 2 5	520	905	2,329	2,627
30	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	22	5	28	12	81 13 7	...	(h)395	...	2,384
	Total ...	...	1,471	1,458	1,506	1,535	...	83,650	73,828	2,30,075	2,36,641
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	75	19	80	17	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jewish Boys'	Jewish	85	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	,, Girls'	Ditto	28	103	29	106	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	188	122	188	123	...	...	...	...	...

(a) One-half of the monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) credited to this Department.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 23,000.
(d) Ditto ditto ,, 11,000.
(e) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 3,500.
(f) Closed from 1st December 1889.
(g) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 4,130.
(h) Placed under the Code from 1st March 1889.

Four schools have been transferred to this list from that of high schools, because they sent up no candidates last year either to the High School or to the Entrance examination; and one school has been transferred to the list of high schools. The only other change among aided schools is the substitution of St. Gregory's for the European and Eurasian School, Dacca. Dacca does not contain enough Europeans to support two schools, and Mr. Vyse's school had to succumb. One unaided school was closed, and another was returned this year as primary.

All the scholars in the primary department of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong passed in every subject at the annual examination. This is the first time that any department has earned the maximum instruction grant.

179. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The result of this examination properly belongs to the section on secondary education, but for convenience of comparison with the primary scholarship examination the two are given together.

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180. *Primary Schools.*—The next table gives statistics regarding primary schools :—

Number.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1889. Boys.	1889. Girls.	1890. Boys.	1890. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1889-90.	Actual receipts from Government. 1888-89	1889-90.	Total expenditure. 1888-89.	1889-90.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	St Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	43	...	39	..	31 10 7	705	682	3,031	1,581
2	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	27	13	26	20	23 2 6	384	319	1,408	1,520
3	St. John's Parochial ...	Ditto ...	43	33	51	37	119 10 0	1,405	1,311	3,320	3,198
4	St John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	12	20	16	24	40 2 8	414	441	1,713	2,163
5	St. James's Parochial ...	Protestant ..	21	21	26	25	46 3 4	803	617	1,844	1,415
6	St. Anne's Orphanage, Entally.	Roman Catholic	..	56	...	62	70 5 10	806	844	5,407	5,985
7	European, Dinapur	Protestant ..	9	10	11	9	54 2 1	756	692	1,498	1,669
8	Ditto, Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	21	16	19	13	30 12 0	333	307	1,424	1,816
9	East Indian Railway, Buxar	Ditto ...	18	12	15	9	43 8 6	622	603	2,540	2,251
10	Ditto ditto, Raniganj.	Ditto ...	5	5	4	4	19 3 5	298	353	1,166	1,227
11	East Indian Railway, Madhupur.	Ditto ..	6	6	7	...	13 14 7	263	167	869	915
12	East Indian Railway, Khagaul.	Ditto ...	15	16	15	19	44 6 10	575	515	2,757	2,128
13	East Indian Railway, Nawadih.	Ditto	8	14	6	5	27 8 7	97	374	1,128	1,268
14	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	27	31	26	23	70 9 11	723	783	4,084	2,072
15	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Ditto	20	33	29	33	46 14 8	708	640	2,633	2,634
	Total ...		284	286	290	283	...	8,952	8,747	35,413	31,842
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ...	14	7	15	9	...	...	...	...	...

No changes have taken place among the aided schools. The number of unaided schools is unchanged, but Campbell Cottage, which was shown as middle last year, has taken the place of the Benevolent Institution now closed.

181. *Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the primary and middle scholarship examinations for the last two years are given in the following table:—

Examination.	Number of competing schools 1888.	1889.	Number of candidates 1888.	1889.	Number of absentees. 1888.	1889.	Number of successful candidates. First division. 1888.	1889.	Second division. 1888.	1889.	Third division. 1888.	1889.	Total. 1888.	1889.	Percentage of passes 1888.	1889.	Number of scholarships gained. 1888.	1889.
Middle scholarship . { Boys	9	10	23	20			1	2	1	7	12	8	14	17	60·9	85 0	2	7
{ Girls	6	12	10	21	..	1	...	...	4	8	5	7	9	15	90 0	75·0	4	2
certificate .. { Boys	7	7	31	24	2	1	...	..	5	3	12	15	17	18	58·6	78·3	..	
{ Girls	14	11	54	58	6	4	2	3	8	13	26	15	36	31	75·0	57 4		..
Total	23	23	118	123	8	6	3	5	18	31	55	45	76	81	69 1	69 2	6	9
Primary scholarship { Boys	19	17	59	57	2	1	10	13	17	18	11	12	38	43	66·7	76·8	11	13
{ Girls	24	23	54	59	3	4	6	9	16	20	5	10	27	39	57·9	70·9	9	8
certificate { Boys	17	17	73	76	3	10	6	15	16	16	15	13	37	44	52·9	66·7	...	..
{ Girls	20	15	114	78	4	4	13	30	24	20	20	6	57	56	51·8	75·7	...	..
Total	43	38	300	270	12	19	35	67	73	74	51	41	159	182	55·2	70 0	20	20
Grand Total .	46	42	418	393	20	25	38	72	91	105	106	86	235	263	59·0	71·5	26	29

For the middle scholarship examination the number of competing schools is the same as last year, but the number of candidates increased by 5. The

number of girls increased from 64 to 79, while the number of boys decreased from 54 to 44. This decrease is due to the fact that only one boy appeared from St. Xavier's, while 22 were sent up last year.

The percentage of passes is practically the same as it was last year, but a much larger proportion of the candidates obtained high marks. In 1888 only 6 of the candidates for scholarships were placed in the first or second division, and thus qualified for scholarships, while in 1889 there were 17 candidates eligible for scholarships, though only 9 were to be awarded. This is the largest number of middle scholarships that has yet been given.

The number of schools competing for primary scholarships shows a decrease of 3, and there is a decrease of 5 in the number of those competing for certificates. The number of candidates for scholarships increased by 3, but there was a decrease of 33 in the candidates for certificates.

The percentage of passes, and the quality of the passes, were both much better than in 1888. The maximum number (20) of scholarships was awarded, and 40 other candidates obtained enough marks to qualify for scholarships.

182. The next two tables give the results of the scholarship examination for each school separately :—

Results of the Middle Scholarship Examination, 1889.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	4	8	...	1	3	8	12	2
2. Normal School	...	9	...	1	4	2	7	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	2	10	...	...	4	3	7	1
4. Loretto House	1	6	...	...	2	4	6	...
5. St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	4	...	...	1	4	5	...
6. La Martiniere for Girls	1	9	...	...	3	2	5	...
7. Miss O'Brien's	3	1	...	...	1	3	4	1
8. Doveton Institution	5	3	1	...	4	...	4	...
9. St. Thomas', Howrah	3	...	...	1	...	2	3	1
10. Welland Memorial	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
11. Free School, Boys'	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
12. Pratt Memorial	1	6	2	...	1	2	3	...
13. Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	1
14. Darjeeling Convent	...	4	1	2	1	...	3	...
15. Darjeeling Girls'	2	3	...	...	1	1	2	...
16. Doveton College	2	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
17. Calcutta Boys'	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...
18. Jewish Boys'	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
19. Jewish Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20. Cuttack Convent	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
21. St. Joseph's (Pay)	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
22. Dhurrumtollah Loretto	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. St. Xavier's	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Private students	...	5	2	...	...	2	2	...
Total	41	82	6	5	31	45	81	9

Results of the Primary Scholarship Examination, 1889.

1. Calcutta Girls'	5	13	2	8	3	2	13	1
2. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	10	...	5	5	1	11	1
3. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	6	9	3	3	6	1	10	1
4. Pratt Memorial	4	9	...	3	6	1	10	1
5. Miss O'Brien's	3	10	2	3	4	2	9	...
6. Loretto House	3	7	...	1	3	5	9	...
7. St. Michael's, Coorjee	2	6	...	4	4	...	8	...
8. Darjeeling Convent	1	6	...	6	1	...	7	1
9. Calcutta Boys'	4	9	1	...	5	1	6	...
10. Free School (Girls)	6	4	2	3	2	1	6	...
11. Government Boarding, Kurseong	5	2	...	2	2	2	6	...
12. St. James's High	5	7	2	...	3	3	6	...
13. St. Thomas', Howrah	4	1	...	3	1	1	5	2
14. La Martiniere, Girls'	1	8	...	3	2	...	5	...
15. St. Joseph's (Pay)	4	1	...	4	...	1	5	2
16. Darjeeling Girls'	3	4	...	3	2	...	5	2
17. Doveton College	4	8	1	...	2	3	5	...
18. Doveton Institution	5	5	...	2	3	...	5	1
19. Welland Memorial	6	...	2	2	2	...	4	2
20. Bow Bazar Loretto	6	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
21. Wesleyan Preparatory	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	1
22. Roberts' College	5	14	2	...	1	3	4	...
23. Jewish Boys'	3	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
24. Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	2	6	...	2	1	...	3	1
25. St. Paul's Mission	4	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
26. St. Joseph's Free	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	1
27. Armenian College	...	4	1	...	...	3	3	...
28. Jewish Girls'	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
29. Free School (Boys)	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
30. Bankipore Convent	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
31. St. John's Parochial	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...
32. East Indian Railway, Buxar	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1
33. Dhurrumtollah Loretto	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	...
34. Dinapore European	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35. Entally Orphanage	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
36. St. James' Parochial	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
37. Sadpur European	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
38. St. Chrysostom's	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
39. Private Students	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Total	116	154	19	67	74	41	182	20

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183. *Annual Examinations.*—The annual examinations held during the year for grants under the Code give the following results. The number of scholars who passed in all the elementary subjects has risen from 67·5 to 70 per cent.; namely, from 69·9 to 73 in secondary (high and middle) schools for boys, from 72·4 to 72·8 in secondary schools for girls, and from 74·9 to 79·5 in primary schools for boys and girls. These last are not subdivided, as only one of them is a purely boys' school. The number of scholars who failed in all subjects remains stationary at 1·5 per cent.

The percentage of passes has decreased slightly in arithmetic and English, and considerably in mathematics; in all other elementary and class subjects there is an improvement. In the special subjects the number of scholars examined is too small for the percentage of passes to be of much value, and the same is true of science, though there is a general improvement.

The number of scholars disqualified from earning grants by insufficiency of attendance has fallen from 13·5 to 10·8 per cent., which shows a great improvement in regularity.

The percentage of instruction grant earned has risen from 71·6 to 73·2. This increase is common to all classes of schools, but there is a decrease in Standards V and VI.

Singing.—Only 33 schools received a grant for this subject last year, against 37 the year before. Of these 12 (11 last year) received the higher grant for singing by note, all of them being taught on the tonic sol-fa system. One school was examined on the staff notation principle, but did not do well enough to earn the grant.

Drill.—Three schools received a grant for drill last year; instruction is given in this subject in four other schools, but from various reasons they were not eligible for grants. Two of them now conform to the rules of the Code, and will be examined next year.

184. The next two tables show the percentage of instruction grant earned by the primary and middle departments of all the schools. In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr Bamford in last year's report, the schools have been arranged alphabetically, and not in the order of the percentages:—

Middle Departments.

No.	Name of School.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	St. Anthony's	5	55·9	6	90·5
2	St. Agnes's, Howrah...	6	54·2	8	70·
3	Calcutta Free School (Girls' Department)... ...	49	85·4	41	89·9
4	Ditto (Boys' ditto)	74	66·2	70	54·2
5	Calcutta Girls'	47	75·6	55	67·1
6	Ditto Boys'	14	30·1	21	33·3
7	Convent, Assensole	9	63·5	6	71·4
8	Catholic Male Orphanage	54	63·1	60	63·8
9	Darjeeling Girls'	16	65·5	35	52·7
10	Doveton College	40	28·6	30	30·
11	Ditto Institution	20	65·5	19	29·3
12	East Indian Railway, Assensole	1	83·3	3	94·4
13	Ditto, Jamalpore (Boys' Department) ...	14	73·3	7	52·4
14	Ditto, ditto (Girls' ditto)	3	66·7	2	57·1
15	Government Boarding, Kurseong	18	85·6	21	52·7
16	St. Gregory's, Dacca	...	...	5	47·5
17	St. Joseph's (Pay Department)	46	86·9	47	87·5
18	Ditto (Free ditto	28	69.4	33	86·6
19	Ditto Boarding (Bankipore)	19	52·6	22	69·5
20	Ditto Orphanage, ditto	10	52·3	6	57·1
21	Ditto Convent, Cuttack	9	53·2	13	16·5
22	St. James's High	17	57·6	17	58·5
23	Loretto, Bowbazar (Pay Department)... ...	9	59·6	16	78·6
24	Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	9	75·9	11	56·1
25	Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	39	69·4	38	81·3
26	Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	1	50·	4	66·6
27	Ditto, Orphanage, Entally	35	52·7	31	56·7
28	Ditto, Boarding and Day, Entally	21	63·6	28	60·2
29	Ditto, Priory, Hazaribagh	19	83·3	18	48·3

Middle Departments—concluded.

No.	Name of School.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
30	St. Michael's, Coorjee	26	67·5	38	72·8
31	Miss O'Brien's	12	86·6	13	77·4
32	Pratt Memorial	26	76·4	24	72·6
33	St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	12	57·3	11	68·4
34	Ditto, Darjeeling	49	54·4	48	64·5
35	Protestant European, Cuttack	19	48·5	18	52·7
36	St. Placid's, Chittagong	1	14·3	2	16·7
37	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	2	83·3	2	91·7
38	Miss Stark's	2	...	2	50·
39	St. Thomas's, Howrah	23	76·4	24	84·7
40	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	12	56·6	14	67·6
41	Wesleyan Preparatory	3	65·	3	85·
42	Welland Memorial	14	67 9	14	60·9
	Primary Departments.				
1	St. Anthony's	19	75·2	17	92·6
2	St. Anne's, Entally	33	58·7	30	70·
3	St. Agnes's, Howrah	23	41·8	23	68·9
4	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department)	72	96·	70	94·7
5	Ditto (Boys' ditto)	82	87·4	110	73·3
6	Calcutta Girls'	71	72·4	61	78·
7	Ditto Boys'	24	58·4	22	60·9
8	Catholic Male Orphanage	102	75·9	96	89·3
9	St. Chrysostom's	16	79·7	8	85·3
10	Convent, Assensole	19	60·5	18	72·2
11	Do., Cuttack	18	68·1	19	48·5
12	Darjeeling Girls'	18	70·8	20	77·2
13	Doveton College	35	37·	26	56·7
14	Ditto Institution	25	63·3	23	64·3
15	East Indian Railway, Assensole	22	94·3	18	89·4
16	Ditto, Buxar	19	72·3	10	89·3
17	Ditto, Nawadih	10	59·6	6	81·5
18	Ditto, Jamalpore (Boys' Department)...	11	80·	8	77·5
19	Ditto, ditto (Girls' ditto)...	27	79·4	17	77·6
20	Ditto, Khagaul	15	26·5	13	74·6
21	Ditto, Ranigunge	7	94·1	7	72·4
22	Ditto, Madhupur	5	88·5	4	61·1
23	European, Dinapur	12	86·6	9	81·6
24	Ditto, Saidpur	8	83·3	9	50·
25	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	21	47·5	11	65·5
26	Government Boarding, Kurseong	52	95·2	55	100·
27	St. Gregory's, Dacca	...	...	21	68·3
28	St. Joseph's (Pay Department)	70	93·2	80	99·2
29	Ditto (Free ditto)...	68	85·7	85	78·7
30	Ditto Boarding, Bankipur	28	74·5	32	75·4
31	Ditto Orphanage, ditto	21	60·2	28	70·5
32	St. John's Parochial	24	95·9	25	99·2
33	Ditto Girls'	3	88·9	12	74·2
34	St James's High	21	74·5	23	95·8
35	Ditto Parochial	15	68·3	11	83 6
36	Loretto Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	35	77·	27	88·5
37	Ditto ditto (Free ditto)	63	80·1	70	72·6
38	Ditto Dhurumtollah (Pay Department)... ...	41	80.	60	68·3
39	Ditto ditto (Free ditto)... ...	32	80·4	25	64·6
40	Ditto Boarding and Day, Entally	26	66·	30	80·6
41	Ditto Orphanage, Entally	90	73·6	100	66·8
42	Ditto Priory, Hazaribagh	17	60·9	25	65·9
43	St. Michael's, Coorjee	60	74·7	68	95·2
44	St. Mary's	10	76·5	12	92·7
45	Miss O'Brien's	24	89 8	39	82·6
46	St. Paul's Mission	34	78·3	38	87·9
47	Ditto, Darjeeling	20	84·7	31	83·2
48	St. Placid's, Chittagong	24	69·7	25	70·3
49	Protestant European, Cuttack	31	78·8	32	64·8
50	Pratt Memorial	47	78·5	44	82·
51	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	19	73·1	18	91·2
52	St. Stephen's	12	48·4	8	36·4
53	Miss Stark's	10	55·	15	86·1
54	St. Thomas's, Howrah	32	84·7	40	84·8
55	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	14	69·9	26	77·1
56	Welland Memorial	51	92·8	58	90·3
57	Wesleyan Preparatory	17	67·1	10	86·8

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

In the middle departments the highest percentage, 94·4 per cent. of the possible maximum, has been gained by the East Indian Railway School at Assensole. Among the primary departments the Kurseong Boarding School stands first, with 100 per cent.

185. *Pupil-teachers.*—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers in the various schools on the 31st March 1889 and 1890, and their standing:—

Name of School.	Number of pupil-teachers preparing for their—						Total.	
	First-year examination.		Second year examination.		Third-year examination.			
	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.
Calcutta Free (Girls' Department)	1	3	...	1	3	1	4	5
Ditto (Boys' ditto)	3	3	1	1	2	...	6	
St. Paul's Mission, Scott's Lane ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bow Bazar Loretto	3	...	...	2	1	...	4	
Protestant European, Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
East Indian Railway, Raneegunge	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Doveton Institution	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
Total ...	7	7	3	4	8	2	18	13

Of the 8 pupil-teachers of the third-year, 7 passed at the annual examination and so obtained third-grade certificates; one boy from the Free School failed in the art of teaching, and has since resigned. Another pupil-teacher of the second year from the same school failed in the compulsory subjects, and has also resigned; the other two candidates for the second-year's examination passed, and are continuing their studies.

Of the 7 first-year candidates 5 passed, and 4 of these are now preparing for the second year, one having given up through ill health. Two boys, also of the Free School, failed, and will have to take up the first-year's course again. Five new pupil-teachers were accepted during the year.

186. *Assistant teachers.*—The number of persons recognised as assistant teachers during the year was 21, making the total number of such teachers 103. Besides these, 9 persons who had not passed the prescribed examinations were temporarily recognised.

187. *Certificated teachers.*—The following table shows the total number of certificates that have been issued and the number of changes made during the year under report :—

Class of Certificate.		Number of certificates held on 1st April 1889.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Number of certificates held on 31st March 1890.
First grade ...	Permanent ...	10	...	10
	Provisional ...	...	...	...
Second grade...	Permanent ...	19	...	20
	Provisional ..	9	2	9
Third grade ...	Permanent ...	31	...	32
	Provisional ...	34	28	62

One provisional certificate of the second and one of the third grade were made permanent, and one provisional certificate of the second grade was reduced to the third under Art. 63.

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE EXTENT OF MAHOMEDAN
EDUCATION
in 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 inch = 125
REFERENCES.
Class I. From 20 to 40 per cent *
,, II. ,, 10 to 20 ,,
,, III. ,, 5 to 10 ,,
,, IV. Below 5 per cent
* of Mahomedan boys of school-going age at school.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ALLAHABAD
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Fyzabad
Gonda
Bahraich
Gorakhpur
Basti
Goalpara
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Maldah
Jangipur
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Rampore Boalea
Nadia
Jessore
Pubna
Bogra
Sirajganj
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Agartalla
Comillah
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Chybassa
Sambalpore
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Sarangarh
Jashpur
Partabpur
Sirguja
Palamow
Lohardugga
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Manbhoom
Singhbhum
Kishengunge
Purneah
Jellasore
Keonjhar
Dhalbhoom
Barabhoom
Pachete
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmini R.
Baitarni R.
Subunreka R.
Damooda R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarain R.
Kasai R.
Ajoy R.
Mayu R.
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Torsa R.
Jaldhaka R.
Karatoya R.
Ganges
Soane R.
Gunduck R.
Kosi R.
Gogra R.
Sarda R.
Rohini R.
Ramganga R.
Kalee R.
Gumti R.
Ghaghra R.
Rapti R.
Little Gunduck R.
Bhagirathi R.
Jellinghee R.
Matabhanga R.
Kooshiara R.
Surma R.
Barak R.
Kopili R.
Dhansiri R.
Brahmaputra R.
Subansiri R.
Dihong R.
Dibong R.
Lohit R.
Turag
Bhurtpore
Dholpore
Gwalior
Agra
Mynpoorie
Etawah
Furruckabad
Cawnpore
Futtehpore
Banda
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Bahraich
Fyzabad
Gonda
Goalpara
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Maldah
Jangipur
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Rampore Boalea
Nadia
Jessore
Pubna
Bogra
Sirajganj
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Agartalla
Comillah
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Chybassa
Sambalpore
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Sarangarh
Jashpur
Partabpur
Sirguja
Palamow
Lohardugga
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Manbhoom
Singhbhum
Kishengunge
Purneah
Jellasore
Keonjhar
Dhalbhoom
Barabhoom
Pachete
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmini R.
Baitarni R.
Subunreka R.
Damooda R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarain R.
Kasai R.
Ajoy R.
Mayu R.
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Torsa R.
Jaldhaka R.
Karatoya R.
Ganges
Soane R.
Gunduck R.
Kosi R.
Gogra R.
Sarda R.
Rohini R.
Ramganga R.
Kalee R.
Gumti R.
Ghaghra R.
Rapti R.
Little Gunduck R.
Bhagirathi R.
Jellinghee R.
Matabhanga R.
Kooshiara R.
Surma R.
Barak R.
Kopili R.
Dhansiri R.
Brahmaputra R.
Subansiri R.
Dihong R.
Dibong R.
Lohit R.
Turag
Bhurtpore
Dholpore
Gwalior
Agra
Mynpoorie
Etawah
Furruckabad
Cawnpore
Futtehpore
Banda
Allahabad
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

188. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans.
Public Institutions—			
Arts Colleges	4,882	179	3·6
High English schools	77,430	7,960	10·1
Middle „	62,696	8,835	14·09
„ vernacular schools	69,478	10,953	15·7
Upper primary schools	1,34,443	25,450	18·9
Lower „	9,95,238	2,78,902	28·9
Professional colleges	1,326	38	2·8
Technical schools	2,660	409	15·3
Training „	1,993	259	12·9
Madrassas	2,174	2,145	98·6
Total ...	13,52,320	3,35,130	24·7
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	40,109	21,958	54·5
Elementary	29,615	8,754	29·5
Teaching the Koran only	66,992	66,980	99·9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	2,887	834	28·8
Total ...	1,39,603	98,523	70·5
Grand Total ...	14,91,923	4,33,653	29·06

The total number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 423,564 to 433,653, and the percentage from 28·5 to 29·06, the proportion of Muhammadans to the whole population being 31·5 per cent. This increase was altogether due to a rise of 22,024 pupils in private institutions teaching the Koran only. In public institutions the number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 10,624, the loss of Muhammadan pupils in lower primary schools being 14,889. As already explained, the large increase in the number of Koran schools and of Muhammadan pupils attending them, and the corresponding decrease in lower primary schools, were largely due to a change of classification arising in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

189. Although, as will appear later on, the number of Muhammadans who passed the higher examinations of the University in 1890 was far larger than that of the year before, yet the number of college students of that creed at the close of the year fell from 240 to 179. Their proportionate strength in Arts colleges fell from 4·6 to 3·6 per cent., from which it follows that Muhammadan candidates suffered at the Entrance examination of 1889 even more severely than those of other creeds. There is a total decrease of 61 students, thus distributed:—Government colleges 29 (of which 13 at Patna and 8 at Hooghly); aided colleges 32 (St. Xavier's 28); in unaided colleges the losses and gains balance each other. At the Entrance examination of 1890 the number of successful Muhammadan candidates rose from 54 to 125; and thus the number of college students of this creed may be expected to have largely increased in the session of June 1890. The returns of next year will show.

190. Still, in spite of a temporary decline in colleges, there is no doubt that the appreciation of Muhammadans for English education continues to grow steadily, and even rapidly. In high and middle English schools there is a satisfactory increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils. In professional colleges the number fell from 59 to 38, the loss being confined to law classes. In technical and training schools there is a large increase. There is a considerable increase of Muhammadan pupils in upper primary schools, the increase being proportionately greater than that of pupils generally, large as this is. On the other hand, there is a slight decline in middle vernacular schools, and a very heavy falling off in lower primary, as already explained. The number of pupils in madrassas fell off somewhat, but the large and steadily increasing number of those who learn English in these institutions is characteristic of the general tendency.

191. Private institutions of an advanced type, in which Arabic and Persian are taught as educational subjects, fell off by 304, from 2,208 to 1,904. The only explanation given is that some of these schools have furnished no returns, while

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

others have been included under Koran schools. The loss is confined to the divisions of Dacca and Patna. The recorded number of purely Koran schools increased from 3,707 to 5,480, and their pupils from 45,000 to 67,000. The gain arises exclusively in the Dacca Division with 942, and in the Chittagong Division with 806 new schools of this class. In the Koran schools of Chittagong there is an increase of 12,281 Muhammadan pupils; while the 555 lower primary schools that have disappeared (see above, paragraph 104) from the returns of that division contained 13,360 pupils altogether and 10,594 Muhammadan pupils. These figures afford a further proof that the explanation already given as to the loss of lower primary schools being merely a transfer to another class is the correct one.

192. We have the advantage, this year for the first time, of the reports of the two Assistant Inspectors who have been appointed to supervise Muhammadan education in Eastern Bengal and in Behar. Writing of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., urges that the vernacular education offered to Muhammadans is of no value to them whatever, either in public or in private life. Vernacular education in Behar means in the majority of cases Hindi education. The Hindi of the school books is not, on the one hand, the current speech either of the country or of the towns; it is not, on the other, the language of the courts, nor does it afford any help towards acquiring that language. The language of the courts is and must remain Urdu, by reason of the multitude of legal terms that compose its vocabulary, even though for purposes of popular comprehension its processes are written in the Kaithi character. On the other hand, little encouragement or aid is given to the learning of Urdu in Muhammadan maktabs; while in middle schools the number of Muhammadan pupils is generally too small to justify the separate appointment of a teacher of Urdu. I may remark on that point that the pupil-teachers, whether Hindu or Musulman, of the Patna Training School are taught and examined both in Hindi and in Urdu. The Urdu attainments of a Brahman pupil-teacher may not be very deep, but still they go in the desired direction; and this consideration makes it all the more necessary to check the tendency, manifested (as explained above under the head of Training Schools) by some District Boards in Behar, to neglect trained teachers from Patna when making appointments to middle schools, in favour of men locally known but ill-qualified for such appointments.

Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim also points out that the stipendiary system is essential if the maktabs are to be improved and reorganised. Payment by rewards may suit advanced races, but among a backward people like the Muhammadans it can never flourish. "The miahjis of the maktabs," he adds, "are generally men with very little attainments; and whilst immediate inducements, in the shape of fixed monthly stipends offered for a reasonable time, would secure the services of competent teachers, or bring the old ones round to learn and adopt the new mode of teaching, mere promised remunerations like those of the reward system would have no influence upon them . . . This fact has been represented to me by almost all the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, and my personal experience also confirms their observations."

193. Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, has some lucid remarks on the real character of Koran schools and maktabs, which will be quoted at length in the chapter on Indigenous Education. He divides them into three classes:—(1) Koran schools, in which the recitation of the Koran is taught by a miahji, often acquainted with nothing beyond the Arabic character, and not always with that. These, he says, have no educational value whatever, and should cease to be included in our returns. (2) Maktabs of a purely religious character, in which, in addition to the Koran, the ritual and tenets of Islam are taught in Urdu. (3) Maktabs of a partly secular type, in which some degree of Urdu or Persian literature is taught in addition to the Koran and the ritual. These last have a real value for purposes of secular education; but they receive from the Government no sort of encouragement, which is reserved for those maktabs in which a little Bengali is taught. "It is true," writes the Assistant Inspector, "that the agricultural classes, who form the majority of the Muhammadan population of Bengal, speak a kind of Bengali. But in the education of their children they like to follow the example of the gentry, who consider the acquirement

of Urdu as an essential accomplishment . . . There are thousands of lower and upper primary schools. Those that desire to educate their children through the medium of Bengali have ample opportunities of doing so. But there are others who desire to educate their children through the medium of the Urdu language, and there should be some institutions for them also . . . If some remuneration, as suggested above, be given to the maktabs, a far better class of teachers than the present *mianjis*, whose names have become to some extent synonymous with ignorance, is likely to spring up. The passed students of our Madrassas will then think it worth their while to become *mianjis*. Hundreds of these young men go out of our Madrassas, passing high examinations in Muhammadan law and literature, to meet with disappointment in the world and having no prospects for their maintenance. If maktabs be remunerated, there would be some opening for them."

Maulavi Abdul Karim is, however, dissatisfied with the course of instruction given in the Madrassas. Students leave these institutions after a long course of training which has made them proficient in Arabic and Persian, while they are ignorant of the simplest facts of geography or history. Nor is Urdu taught; and it is a matter of notoriety that learned scholars in the classical languages often fail to express themselves grammatically in Urdu. He is in doubt whether these subjects of useful knowledge should be simply added to the course or substituted for some of the lower subjects now taught therein, and he suggests a conference of experts to settle that point.

The Assistant Inspector also thinks that, in view of the backward condition of Muhammadans throughout Bengal, a portion of the middle and primary scholarships should be reserved exclusively for them, as is now done with junior and senior scholarships. Like the Assistant Inspector in Behar, he points out that the recent provision for the introduction of Urdu as a language into middle schools, instead of Bengali, often has to remain a dead-letter owing to the want of Muhammadan teachers. He holds that the grant made to middle schools so circumstanced should be increased from the Mohsin Fund or otherwise, so as to cover the whole or a part of the maulavi's salary.

194. The Assistant Inspectors were specially requested to consider whether the existing distribution of the Mohsin grants fairly met the requirements of the Muhammadan community in different districts. The point will shortly come under consideration. Meanwhile the Assistant Inspector in Behar rightly protests against the common notion that every Muhammadan as such has a claim to the benefits of the Mohsin Fund. Remission of fees should, he maintains, be reserved for those who are able to plead poverty. At the same time he points out that the allotment made from the Fund to the districts of Behar is far below their requirements, and needs an increase of at least Rs. 2,000. He also thinks that special primary and middle scholarships for Muhammadans should be created from this source. General objection is expressed to the payment of the salaries of maulavis in zillah schools from the Mohsin Fund; and it is urged that they should be paid from the school income, so as to set free a larger sum for fee-remissions.

195. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund is about Rs. 63,100. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the Fund, together with the actual expenditure under each head for the year under report, as supplied unofficially by the Accountant-General:—

Head of Charge.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of madrassas ...	33,472	30,328
Salaries of moulvis in high schools ...	4,290	5,854
Scholarships	10,080	9,095
Short fee payments	21,141*	15,790
Miscellaneous	262	...
Total ...	69,245	61,067

* Includes Rs. 5,894 on account of Government colleges.

The expenditure agrees very closely, under each head, with that of the previous year, when it amounted to Rs. 60,053. But a total saving on the estimates amounting to more than Rs. 8,000 I am unable to understand, in the absence of a detailed statement of expenditure, which has not yet been furnished.

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196. The following statement shows the number of Muhammadan students who passed the various University or departmental examinations, compared with the total number of successful candidates at those examinations during the year under report:—

Name of Examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Muhammadans—	
	Muhammadans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	3	62	4·8	3·6
B.A.	21	399	5·3	
First Arts	57	992	5·7	
Entrance	125*	2,156	5·8	10·2
Middle Scholarship Examination from Middle English Schools	179	1,813	9·8	14·09
Middle Scholarship Examination from Middle Vernacular Schools	239	2,079	11·5	15·7
Upper Primary	667	4,682	14·2	18·9
Lower „	2,696†	17,614†	15·3	28·9

* Exclusive of private students and teachers.
† Exclusive of those passing from other than lower primary schools.

The number of Muhammadan candidates that passed the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations during the preceding year was 1, 18, 21, and 54 respectively. The improvement is very marked. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates at the First Arts and at the Entrance examination was more than double that of the year before. There was also a large increase in the number of middle and upper primary examination certificates gained by Muhammadan students, though the number of passes at the lower primary examination shows some diminution.

197. The following scholarships have been created from time to time to afford special facilities for the education of Muhammadans:—

(*a*) Mohsin scholarships, which are of five descriptions—
(1) 44 Arabic scholarships, awarded to the students of the different madrassas on the results of the central examinations.
(2) 34 English school scholarships tenable in high schools.
(3) 8 junior scholarships, tenable for two years, and awarded on the results of the Entrance examination to those Muhammadan candidates who fail to obtain Government scholarships.
(4) 5 senior scholarships, tenable for two years, namely, one of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12, awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the F.A. examination.
(5) 2 graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, tenable for one year.

(*b*) Twenty special Government junior scholarships of Rs. 7 a month tenable for two years, and awarded to those Muhammadan students who fail to obtain any more valuable exhibition after passing the Entrance examination.

(*c*) Twenty special Government senior scholarships, tenable for two years, namely, ten of ten rupees and ten of seven rupees a month, awarded on the results of the First Arts examination to Muhammadans who have previously gained the (*b*) scholarships.

(*d*) Three graduate scholarships of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year and a half, awardable to any student of the Calcutta Madrassa who has obtained the B.A. degree with honours.

198. The following statement shows the general results of the Central Examination of Madrassas for the last two years:—

Madrassas.	1889.					1890.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	84	48	19	13	80	83	42	25	13	80
Dacca ...	56	21	10	15	46	54	17	12	11	40
Chittagong	44	17	10	12	39	67	20	16	22	58
Hooghly ...	19	7	4	3	14	18	5	4	9	18
Sasseram ...	7	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Comillah ...	...	...	...	...	..	9	1	1	3	5
Total ...	210	96	44	45	185	231	85	58	58	201

The Calcutta Madrassa stands far the highest in regard to the proportion both of successful candidates and of those passing in the first division.

The Hooghly Madrassa, however, passed all its candidates at the examination of 1890. The Chittagong Madrassa has at length come up with and passed that of Dacca. The competition between these two institutions has been very close. The Sasseram Madrassa has suffered severely from internal dissensions. A new (and in the Assistant Inspector's opinion, an inferior) course of teaching has been introduced into it, and owing to the change of curriculum, its students can no longer compete at the Central Examination, which has accordingly been abandoned. The Hussainia Madrassa at Commilla has been affiliated, and was admitted to the examination for the first time this year, when it did fairly well.

199. The following table gives the results of the examination held during the year under report in fuller detail:—

Classes.	Madrassas.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class...	Calcutta	9	1	...	10
	Dacca	3	3	3	9
	Chittagong	3	1	7	11
	Hooghly	2	1	3	6
Third-year class ...	Calcutta	11	6	6	23
	Dacca	3	1	2	6
	Chittagong	4	1	6	11
	Hooghly	1	...	1	2
Second-year class ...	Calcutta	9	9	7	25
	Dacca	6	1	3	10
	Chittagong	6	7	4	17
	Hooghly	2	...	3	5
First-year class ...	Calcutta	13	9	...	22
	Dacca	5	7	3	15
	Chittagong	7	7	5	19
	Hooghly	...	3	2	5
	Comillah	1	1	3	5
	Total ...	85	58	58	201

200. *Government Madrassas.*—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrassas under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar Madrassa, are maintained from provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund:—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils. 1889.	1890.	Receipts from Government. 1889.	1890.	Total expenditure. 1889.	1890.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	408	373	11,251	12,062	12,984	13,959
Dacca	424	444	...	...	14,176	14,732
Chittagong	401	411	...	...	10,191	10,874
Hooghly	60	65	...	...	2,380	2,472
Rajshahye	76	68	...	...	3,935	3,370
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong ...	28	32	401	480	519	586
Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa ...	59	63	14,680	15,767	14,680	15,767
Total ...	1,456	1,456	26,332	28,309	58,865	61,760

201. Agreeably to the orders of the Government of India, the following account is given of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Muhammadans, in addition to what can be gathered from the preceding table.

202. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number of pupils on the rolls was 1,162, against 1,170 in the year before. Of these 27 belonged to the College department, 373 to the Arabic department, 470 to the Anglo-Persian department, and 292 to the Colinga Branch School. The college students attend lectures at the Presidency College, but their fees are credited to the Madrassa.

Attendance at the English classes of the Arabic department is voluntary, and 79 students (against 82 in the preceding year) availed themselves of the English instruction there given.

The number of Shiah students in the Arabic and Anglo-Persian departments and in the Colinga Branch School was 2, 18, and 2 respectively. All the rest are Sunnis. The number of resident students during the year was 72. The gymnasium had an attendance of 46 pupils. The sum of Rs. 480 was expended on the purchase of new books. The total expenditure was Rs. 50,624, against Rs. 48,867 in the previous year. The amount of fees and fines collected

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during the year was Rs. 9,081 against Rs. 8,409. Eighteen candidates were sent up for the F.A. examination, of whom 12 passed. Twenty-nine candidates of the Anglo-Persian department went up for the Entrance examination, of whom 18 passed. In each case the proportion was much higher than for the University generally. The night-school, opened in November 1888, has not met with as much appreciation as was expected from the parents and guardians of the boys. The new boarding-house for the wealthier students of the madrassa, which was sanctioned by Government in July 1888, was opened in the following January. The number of boarders in it on the 31st March was 16. The total expenditure on this account from provincial sources was Rs. 1,070, the Government grant for the purpose being Rs. 1,800 a year, part of which has to be refunded. Some complaints have recently arisen with regard to the internal economy of the boarding-house. These have now been inquired into and remedied.

203. *Dacca Madrassa.*—The number of pupils in the Oriental Department on the 31st of March last was 242, and in the Anglo-Persian Department 202, against 238 and 186 respectively in the previous year. The total number of pupils was thus 444, against 424. The receipts from fees and fines rose from Rs. 2,450 to Rs. 2,875. On the 31st of March last there were 36 boarders, against 33 in the previous year. Out of 16 candidates who appeared at the Entrance examination from the Anglo-Persian Department, 4 passed in the second division and 7 in the third. The results are very good, but the Assistant Inspector complains that the teachers are so ill-paid that properly qualified men cannot be procured, or if procured cannot be retained, since they make the school a mere stepping-stone to the Bar.

204. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—Out of 411 pupils on the rolls, 212 read Arabic and Persian only, and 199 English also. The Anglo-Persian Department seems to have made little or no progress. There were only 28 pupils reading in this department. The teachers are also employed in teaching the Arabic students, 171 of whom read English for one hour a day. The amount realised from fees and fines was Rs. 1,635, against Rs. 1,255 in the previous year. In the boarding-house attached to this madrassa there were at the close of the year 30 boarders. It is under the supervision of two resident teachers.

205. *Hooghly Madrassa.*—This is altogether less important than the three preceding institutions, both in number of students and in cost. The instruction is, however, of high quality. There is a large boarding-house attached.

206. *Rajshahye Madrassa.*—This is more properly styled "the madrassa classes attached to the Rajshahye College." They teach the junior subjects only, and stop short of those more advanced subjects with which the Central Examination is concerned. A new and convenient building has lately been erected for the accommodation of these classes.

207. *Cox's Bazar Madrassa.*—Of 32 pupils on the rolls, two boys read English and 11 Bengali, in addition to Arabic and Persian. The madrassa has a Government grant of Rs. 40 and a municipal grant of Rs. 5 a month. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 38, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 586.

208. *Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa.*—The number on the rolls was 63 (against 59), of whom 22 were grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim. All the pupils were of the Shiah sect, except one Hindu. There were 15 boarders. Cricket, lawn-tennis, and badminton are reported to have been regularly kept up, and under Mr. Tiery's management the discipline and tone of this important institution are excellent.

209. Besides the seven Government madrassas, the following institutions are worthy of notice, as being chiefly or exclusively intended for Muhammadans.

In the Burdwan Division, the number of pupils, all boarders, in the Sitapore Madrassa in the Hooghly district was 23 against 21. It is maintained from the proceeds of a Dutch endowment, of which Government is the trustee. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,428, drawn from the Hooghly Collectorate. As before, two maulavis were entertained for teaching Arabic and Persian, and one pundit for teaching arithmetic in Bengali. Maulavi Abdul Hai of the Calcutta Madrassa examined the school, and found its condition satisfactory. The Joraghat middle English school educates Muhammadan children, but it also admits Hindu lads. Urdu and Persian, with a little English and Bengali, are taught. The grant of Rs. 40 a month is paid from the Mohsin fund. At the Dakhindihi middle English school in the Serampore subdivision, and at the

Shampore middle English school in the Jehanabad subdivision, there are attached Persian departments in charge of maulavis. In Beerbhoom the Margram middle English school has attached Persian and Arabic departments. In Burdwan there is a madrassa supported from the Raj estate. In Midnapore there is a madrassa at the sudder station, aided from the Mohsin fund, which proposes to prepare students for the Entrance examination.

210. The Rungpore Madrassa was started in August 1889 under the auspices of the Rungpore Muhammadan Association. It receives a grant of Rs. 35 a month from the District Board, and has 66 pupils on its rolls. A boarding-house is attached.

211. The Madaripore Madrassa in the Furreedpore district was first started as a maktab in 1885. Two years later it was converted into a middle English school for the special benefit of Muhammadans, of whom there are 153 on the rolls out of a total number of 271. Urdu and Persian are taught instead of the ordinary vernacular subjects of a middle school.

212. In the Chittagong Division the Mir Ahya Madrassa acts as a feeder to the Chittagong Madrassa, being supported from a separate endowment. It is now located in a new building, lately erected at a cost of Rs. 1,920. Out of 104 pupils on the rolls, 18 read English as a second language with the students of the Chittagong Madrassa. The endowment fund was formerly devoted to the support of the local vernacular school; and it was represented to the Assistant Inspector by some of the Muhammadans of Chittagong that the transfer of the fund-income to the madrassa was detrimental to their interests, as it deprived them of those facilities for the study of Bengali which they formerly enjoyed.

The roll-number in the Madrassa Islamia, Chittagong, formerly called the Anglo-Arabic Madrassa, fell off from 218 to 150. Permission to prepare pupils for the Central Examination has lately been granted to it, and its numbers are expected to increase.

There is a high school at Chittagong maintained for the special benefit of Muhammadans in that town. Of 257 pupils, 109 are Muhammadans, whom the proprietor admits at one-third of the ordinary rates. Special grants-in-aid have recently been made to this school.

The Hussainia Madrassa at Comillah had at the end of the year 95 pupils on the rolls of its Arabic department, and 72 pupils in the vernacular department, teaching Bengali up to the upper primary scholarship course. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,108, of which Rs. 132 were realised from fees and fines, and the remainder was paid by its sole supporter, Chowdhri Syud Hussain Hyder, a local zemindar. This madrassa was admitted for the first time to the Central Examination in 1890, when five pupils passed in the junior class out of nine sent up, one being placed in the first division.

There were four other madrassas—(1) Madrassa-ai-Hia Zululum in the town of Chittagong, (2) Madrassa-ai-Faizul Bari at Patya, (3) the Victoria Madrassa at Sultanpore, and (4) the Fatikchari Madrassa. All these madrassas teach Arabic and Persian up to the standard of the sixth class of Government madrassas (two years below the lowest examination standard), and have a Bengali department attached to them.

213. In Behar, the Madrassa Islamia in Gya had a roll-number of 119 students, inclusive of seven Hindus. It teaches an advanced course in Arabic and Persian. The Dulalpore madrassa in the Pakur subdivision of the Sonthal Pergunnahs had 45 pupils on its rolls, against 55 in the previous year. It is maintained by private contributions. The pupils receive gratuitous education and free board. The school does not conform to the departmental standards. Theology is the principal subject taught. The pupils are mostly Wahabis.

The Anjuman Madrassa at Dilawarpore in the town of Monghyr was formerly a middle English school. It has now abandoned the departmental standards, and has begun to impart religious instruction. It is entirely supported by subscriptions and schooling fees. It had 43 pupils on its rolls.

A full account is given of the Khanakha Madrassa at Sasseram, already referred to, which is described as the centre of Oriental education in Behar. Under a decision of the High Court some years ago, a portion of the endowment, which was created by the Emperor Shah Alam in 1762, was declared to be held for secular purposes, and the management of the Madrassa maintained from this share was entrusted to the local agents. For a time all went well. The

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Madrassa was affiliated to the Calcutta Madrassa, and usually took a high place at the Central Examination. Latterly disagreements have arisen. The head of the institution introduced into it the "stereotyped, but unmethodical, system of learning Arabic prevalent in the North-Western Provinces." The local agents were powerless to interfere, and the Assistant Inspector's advice has been disregarded. He believes that, unless the Superintendent's proceedings are checked, the ruin of the institution is imminent. The number of pupils has fallen from 96 to 70. The expenditure from the endowment was Rs. 5,410, against Rs. 6,650.

214. In the Orissa Division there were six special schools in Balasore for Muhammadan pupils—one middle and five upper primary. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa states that these institutions work under grave disadvantages, being hampered by their double curriculum of Persian and Uriya, neither of which they can teach efficiently.

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215. The total aboriginal population of Bengal, according to the last census, is 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 469,622 as other western aborigines, 88,399 as eastern aborigines, and 35,404 as "unspecified." While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes whose homes are in Western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and in the Feudatory States attached to them. The Dhangars, Uraons, Paithaliks, and Paharias come under the class "other western aborigines." Under the heading of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, the Khasi, the Manipuri, the Kuki, and the Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Mech and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; and the Tipperah, Reang, Chakma, and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tipperah hills.

The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Manbhoom, Bankoora, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Beerbhoom. Besides the Sonthals, Paharias, Dhangars, and Kols inhabit the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Amongst the aboriginal tribes that are found in the four districts of Chota Nagpore, the principal are, in addition to Sonthals, (1) the Hos, inclusive of the Mundas, and (2) the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singbhoom only, and the Mundas (or Munda Kols) and Uraons in Lohardugga. There is great affinity between the Kolarian dialects used by the Hos, the Mundas, and the Sonthals. On the other hand, the Uraons are an entirely distinct people, whose language belongs to the Dravidian family, like that of the Dhangars and Paharias of Rajmehal. In addition to the aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpore mentioned above, the Khararias, Bhumijas, and Gunjas are found in Lohardugga, and the Tamarias and Bhumijas in Singbhoom.

216. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races in each division:—

Division.	Number of pupils attending different classes of schools.								Creed of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
Presidency	1	1	4	27	151	22	...	206	86	120
Calcutta	7	...	...	22	44	57	...	130	90	40
Burdwan	6	6	10	99	3,198	29	166	3,514	188	3,326
Rajshahye	24	2	1	20	230	2	25	304	115	189
Dacca	1	3	2	37	304	70	2	419	3	416
Chittagong	3	17	1	...	93	5	..	119*	3	116
Patna	...	...	...	...	78	...	40	118	...	118
Bhagulpore	53	19	27	273	5,088	498	167	6,125	865	5,260
Chota Nagpore	100	480	179	1,009	14,131	769	56	16,724	2,364	14,360
Orissa	...	20	2	88	115	51	2	228	101	127
Do. Tributary Mehals ..	...	6	3	74	1,286	2	221	1,592	1	1,591
Total ...	195	554	229	1,599	24,718	1,505	679	29,479	3,816	25,663
									29,479	

* Exclusive of 231 pupils of backward races in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

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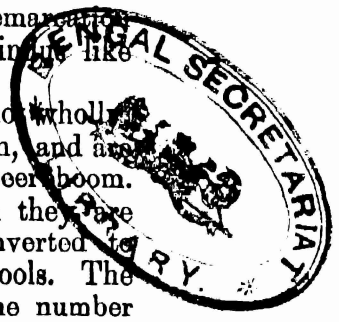
There was a net increase of 2,233 aboriginal pupils. This increase was shared by Calcutta and the Presidency, Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, while the other divisions show a slight falling off. The Bhagulpore Division gained 440 and the Chota Nagpore Division 1,559 aboriginal pupils.

The Christianised aborigines increased by 524 and the non-Christians by 1,709. The number of aboriginal pupils decreased in middle vernacular, upper primary, and special and private schools, while the other classes of schools show some increase, the largest increase, namely, of 2,017 pupils, taking place in lower primary schools.

217. In the Presidency Division the increase of 91 aboriginal pupils took place chiefly in lower primary and girls' schools. The town of Calcutta shows an increase of 121 pupils of this class. There is no clear line of demarcation between aborigines like Dhangars and Mehters and low-caste Hindus like Dosadhs and Chandals.



218. The aborigines in the Burdwan Division are chiefly, if not wholly, Sonthals. They form about three per cent. of the total population, and are found in the hilly and wooded tracts of Midnapore, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom. In Burdwan they are very rarely met with; in Hooghly and Howrah they are occasionally seen in the working season. A few have been converted to the Christian faith, and have settled near towns where there are schools. The total number of aboriginal pupils in the division declined by 8. The number of Christian pupils increased by 82, and that of non-Christians decreased by 90.

The increase of 108 pupils in Burdwan is due to the opening of 11 lower primary schools for the education of miners' children in the Burrakar and Raneegunge coal tracts, for which an additional primary grant of Rs. 800 has been specially sanctioned.

Beerbhoom gained 39 aboriginal pupils. The number of Sonthal lower primary schools in the district was 14 against 13 in the previous year, 11 being stipendiary and 3 unaided. The rate of stipends was increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month. The total Government expenditure on the education of the Sonthals of this district was Rs. 504.

The loss of 30 aboriginal pupils in Bankoora is due to the collapse of some stipendiary Sonthal patshalas. Besides the grant-in-aid training school for Sonthals under the Wesleyan Mission, there were 27 schools in the district, attended chiefly by Sonthal boys. All were of the lower primary class. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,177, of which Rs. 84 was paid by Government and Rs. 218 by the District Board. Of seven successful candidates of this race at the lower primary scholarship examination, one Sonthal girl passed in the first division.

In Midnapore the loss of 130 aboriginal pupils was due to the reduction in the number of lower primary schools attached to the training school at Bhimpur, under the American Baptist Mission, from 63 with 1,825 pupils to 50 with 1,518 pupils. These schools, including the training school, are supported partly by a grant-in-aid and partly from the Mission funds.

219. In the Dacca Division the number of aboriginal pupils remained the same. In Dacca there were 45 pupils belonging to the aboriginal races. Of these 41 were Manipuris, most of whom read in the lower primary pathsala at Manipur, the residence of a small colony of Manipuris on the north of Dacca town. Of the remaining four, two were Mughs from Chittagong reading in the Dacca Medical School, and two of unascertained race in a middle vernacular school. In Mymensingh there were 414 children of aboriginal races, mostly Garos, against 184 in the previous year. This increase is due, as reported by the Board, "to the strenuous effort that is being made to spread education among the hill tribes." Of these, 344 were boys and 70 girls.

220. In the Rajshahye Division the total number of pupils decreased by 13. There was a loss of 92 in lower primary schools, and a gain of 74 in upper primary and of 25 in girls' schools. There were no pupils of aboriginal race in Bogra, Pubna, or Rungpore. The Superintendent of the Scotch Mission in Darjeeling has returned 110 Christian aboriginals. The Head-master of the Bhootea Boarding School has returned 11 Tibetans, 1 Bhootea, 17 Sikhimese, 4 Nepalis, and 11 Lepchas. In the Darjeeling zillah school there were 66 Nepalis, 15 Bhooteas, and 4 Lepchas. In Julpigori the aboriginals were Paharias, Dhangars, Bhooteas, and Mechs—all Christians. Out of 42 aboriginal pupils in

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Rajshahye, 33 were non-Christian aborigines and 9 were Bunnas and Dhangars. Mr. Bellett thinks it strange that there should be so few aborigines at school in Dinagepore and none at all in Rungpore, considering how very close each of these districts runs to the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

221. In the Chittagong Division the number of pupils under this head declined by 103. The number of Christian pupils was 3, as in the previous year. In Tipperah the aborigines are called Tipperahs. The girls' pathsala on the Lalmye Hills, specially intended for Tipperah girls, collapsed for want of sufficient attendance. Most of the other pathsalas, which were set up in the previous year among these people, are reported to have disappeared. There were no pupils of aboriginal races reading in any school in Noakhally.

In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong there are two middle English boarding schools—one at Rangamati and the other at Bandarban—and 12 lower primary schools (seven maintained by the Department, and the rest unaided) for the education of hill-boys.

The Rangamati Boarding School had 80 pupils, against 75 in the previous year. There were 31 boarders, and the rest were day-scholars. The boarders were all hill-boys, chiefly Chakmas and Tipperahs. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,136 to Rs. 3,841. The boarding charges amounted to Rs. 1,235 against Rs. 635 of the previous year. The school sent up 5 boys to the middle English examination and all passed, 4 being placed in the first division. Of the passed candidates, two were Chakmas, one a hill Mugh, and the rest Hindus. Four boys sent up to the upper primary examination also passed, one being a Chakma.

The Bandarban Boarding School had 32 pupils, against 29 in the previous year. Half of them were boarders—all Mughs. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,725, including Rs. 773 for building charges. One hill Mugh boy passed the upper primary examination in the first division.

222. The Patna Division lost 63 aboriginal pupils. Of the 118 pupils returned, all belonged to Chumparun. The 12 pupils returned in the preceding year from Shahabad have disappeared, as the newly-started pathshala at Rehel, on the Kaimur plateau, was not maintained. There were 10 primary schools in Tharuhat, the northern portion of the Bettiah subdivision, for the education of Tharus. Of these three were stipendiary, and the rest were supported by the Tharus themselves. Eighteen Tharu boys read in the pathsalas along with boys of other castes. Six Tharu boys appeared at the last lower primary scholarship examination, of whom five passed, one in the first and four in the second division.

223. In the Bhagulpore Division the pupils belonging to aboriginal races advanced from 5,685 to 6,125, of whom 5,381 were in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, showing an increase of 344 pupils. The aboriginal races in that district compose 38 per cent. of the total population; while the aboriginal pupils form 31 per cent. of the total number of boys at school. Again, of the aboriginal children of school-going age (15 per cent. of 605,467, or 90,820), one in 17 appears to be at school. Of the 5,381 pupils, 800 were Christians. There were 155 Sonthal schools against 102 in the previous year. Attempts are being made to open some schools for Paharia boys from the Estates Improvement Fund, and a guru-training school to supply Paharia gurus has been already opened at Bhagaya by the Church Mission Society.

In Bhagulpore there was an increase of 64 aboriginal pupils. Of the 146 pupils in that district, 46 were Christians reading in the Bhagulpore Mission schools, many of them in the aided high school at Champanagar. Monghyr had 27 lower primary schools with 480 pupils, against 26 schools with 383 pupils. In Maldah, where there is a Sonthal colony, 3 Sonthal schools with 75 pupils, and 22 more such pupils in other primary schools, were returned during the year under report.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs 267 pupils appeared at the lower primary examination, of whom 79 passed—56 in the 1st division and 23 in the 2nd; of these, 8 were Christians. All the 7 candidates that presented themselves passed the middle vernacular, and 17 out of 31 passed the upper primary examination. In Monghyr, 40 Sonthals passed the lower primary examination, against 14 of the previous year.

224. The Chota Nagpore Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of aboriginal races. There was an increase of 1,559

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aboriginal pupils, of whom 169 were Christians and 1,390 non-Christians. The Sonthal pupils increased by 981, the Uraons by 199, and the other aboriginal tribes by 219, while the number of Munda or Ho pupils slightly fell off. The total number of 16,724 aboriginal pupils returned from the division is thus distributed:—Manbhoom 2,021, Hazaribagh 1,257, Lohardugga 5,692, and Singbhoom 7,754.

High English schools show a gain of 27, middle English schools of 50, middle vernacular schools of 16, upper primary schools of 11, and lower primary schools of 1,518 aboriginal pupils; while girls' schools show a falling off of 17, special schools of 19, and private schools of 27 aboriginal pupils. In the Manbhoom district there was an accession of four pupils in high English schools, owing to the creation of four free studentships in the Purulia zilla school for pupils of aboriginal descent. The loss of 19 pupils under special schools is chiefly accounted for by the Pachamba Mission Training School having been converted into a middle English school.

Each of the three districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom has in recent years been granted an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 a year for the encouragement of Sonthal education. The Government of Bengal, in a Resolution on the Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division, recorded the opinion that the increase in the number of aboriginal pupils during 1888-89 was not in proportion to the increased grants lately sanctioned, and further that the aboriginal candidates continued to show but shall success in the various examinations. The Education Department was accordingly desired to pay special attention to the welfare of this class of students. The rules framed with this object by the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, have been approved by Government. The increase of 981 Sonthal pupils is satisfactory. Ten out of the 18 chief gurus and inspecting pundits, mentioned in a previous section of this report, are concerned entirely with the education of aborigines.

225. The statement given below shows the results of the educational work of the several Missions in Chota Nagpore for the last two years:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.					
			1888-89.			1889-90.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	25	32	558	169	727	956	266	1,222	2,510	11,016	13,526	1,985	11,163	13,148
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	42	895	171	1,066	807	246	1,143	2,303	7,124	9,427	2,335	7,697	10,032
Free Church	46	45	880	154	1,034	735	197	932	2,777	4,597	7,374	3,091	4,850	7,941
St. Xavier's	10	10	250	50	300	234	51	285	371	8,005	8,376	348	7,542	7,890
Total ...	123	129	2,583	544	3,127	2,822	760	3,582	7,961	30,742	38,703	7,759	31,252	39,011

The operations of the several Missions are confined to certain tracts in the different districts. The schools under them increased by six, and the pupils by 455. The Berlin Evangelical Mission gained seven schools, the Free Church of Scotland Mission lost one, and the number under the other two Missions remained stationary. The expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 308, the contribution from provincial revenues decreasing by Rs. 202.

226. *Schools for miners' children.*—Four elementary schools were started in January 1889 by Dr. W. Saise, F.G.S., Manager of the East Indian Railway Collieries at Kurharbali, for the benefit of children of the miners employed under the Railway Company, for which the best acknowledgments of the Department are due to him. An additional grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned during the year for the improvement of the schools established for the education of miners' children in the Giridhi subdivision of the Hazaribagh district.

On the 31st March last there were 12 miners' elementary schools attended by 756 pupils, against 5 schools with 397 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year, resulting in a gain of 7 schools and 359 pupils. Twelve pupils appeared at the last lower primary scholarship examination, of whom 5 passed.

The total cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 1,263, of which Rs. 406 were raised from subscriptions and Rs. 264 from fees, the grant from the primary fund being Rs. 593.

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227. In the Orissa Division the number of aboriginal pupils decreased by 68, the decrease being confined to Cuttack and Pooree. The decrease of 30 pupils in high English schools is accounted for by the abolition of the Church Mission School, which was attended for the most part by children of the non-Aryan settlers who have emigrated to Cuttack from the Madras Presidency. The decline of pupils in lower primary schools is chiefly due to the pressure of scarcity on the poor Sabar population of the Cuttack district, which resulted in the closing of two schools attended solely by pupils of that class. A stipendiary lower primary school established in the Pooree district, for the special benefit of Konds living in the hilly and woodland tracts, was closed for want of students. Only four aboriginal pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination from the Balasore district during the year, and none gained scholarships. The number of special lower primary schools for children of low castes was 13 in Cuttack and one in Pooree, with an aggregate attendance of 247 pupils. The last-mentioned school has been opened in the town of Pooree for the education of Telugu fishermen called Nolias. The Pooree Municipality has provided a house for this school at a cost of Rs. 130. Twenty-one low-caste pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination, namely, 14 from Balasore and 7 from Cuttack, against 15 from both districts in the previous year. No scholarships were awarded to these pupils.

228. The Orissa Tributary Mehals show an increase of 51 aboriginal pupils. The State of Mourbhunj contains the largest number. The bulk of the students in the Gurjats belonged to the Bhuiyan, Sonthal, Puran, Kond, Bhuneya, and Kurmi races. The other races chiefly represented in the school-going population were Gonds, Bhathuris, Sabars, Kollahs, Ganjas, Pans, and Juangs.

Special schools for the education of Sonthal, Bhuneya and Kond pupils have, for many years past, been in existence in Mourbhunj, Keonjhur, and the Kondmals respectively. Isolated schools have, in recent years, been opened in Nilgiri and Talcher for the special benefit of these backward races. Two aboriginal pupils, viz. one Sonthal and one Bhuneya, successfully passed the upper primary scholarship examination from Mourbhunj and Keonjhur, respectively. One Bhuneya, ten Sonthal, and four Kond boys passed the lower primary scholarship examination from Mourbhunj, Nilgiri, Keonjhur and the Kondmals. The four successful Kond boys obtained scholarships from the Kondmal Cess Fund.

229. No aboriginal pupil passed any University examination, as in the previous year. The following statement summarises the results achieved by aboriginal pupils at the middle and primary scholarship examinations:—

Division.	Middle scholarship examination, from middle English school.	Middle scholarship examination, from middle vernacular school.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	3	3	7	13
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	...	5	5
Bhagulpore ...	...	(a)8	8	(b)120	136
Orissa ...	...	...	...	4	4
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	...	...	1	9	10
Chota Nagpore ...	(c)11	2	(d)24	(e)222	259
Total ...	11	13	36	367	427

(a) Two Christians.
(b) Eight ditto.
(c) All Christians.
(d) Two ditto.
(e) Two ditto.

There is some increase in the number of aboriginal candidates who passed the middle and upper primary examinations. On the other hand, the number of candidates that passed the lower primary scholarship examination fell from 378 to 367, in spite of the increase of 2,017 pupils in lower primary schools. EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

230. The following table gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each Division:— INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	20	370	76	617	19	169	1	9	3*	64	...	...	...	...	119	1,229
Calcutta	...	...	5	24	...	...	...	...	34	923	...	...	...	...	39	947
Burdwan	56	526	163	1,203	125	1,013	...	...	23	256	6	116	...	...	383	3,114
Rajshahye	35	477	30	209	61	581	...	..	49	645	3	59	...	...	178	1,971
Dacca	913	11,956	320	3,019	642	4,432	41	210	3,272	35,201	4	74	...	...	5,192	54,892
Chittagong	147	3,032	86	1,052	239	2,516	31	235	1,917	27,025	31	508	2	24	2,453	35,290
Patna	297	3,751	598	7,761	1,390	8,580	2	24	133	1,691	153	1,351	1	23	2,574	23,181
Bhagulpore	350	2,890	176	1,584	1,065	5,387	1	8	39	196	57	318	5	178	1,693	10,561
Chota Nagpore ...	42	416	16	179	57	433	...	...	7	71	3	88	1	44	126	1,231
Orissa	44	644	38	379	869	5,143	...	..	3	22	6	66	...	...	955	6,254
Do. Tributary Mehals	...	...	2	20	143	875	...	...	...	...	9	37	1	1	155	933
Total ...	1,904	24,062	1,505	16,047	4,620	29,129	76	486	5,480	66,093	272	2,617	10	270	13,867	139,603

* Two being girls' schools attended by 44 Mahomedan girls.

The total number of institutions under this head increased from 11,709 with 117,284 pupils to 13,867 schools with 139,603 pupils. There is thus a recorded increase of 2,158 indigenous schools and of 22,319 pupils attending them. There is a considerable decrease in advanced Arabic or Persian schools, and a gain in Sanskrit tols. There is a very large increase in the number of elementary pathsalas and of Koran schools. Some of these changes have been discussed in earlier sections of this report. In "other schools" there is a loss. As stated in the last report, the disappearance of indigenous schools from the departmental returns does not necessarily mean that they are no longer in existence. Mr. Bellett repeats his opinion that no accurate returns of indigenous schools can be looked for till a small fee for making them is paid to the teachers.

231. *Advanced Arabic or Persian schools.*—The number of these schools diminished by 304, and their pupils by 849. The slight increase elsewhere is far more than counterbalanced by the loss of 265 institutions of this class in the Dacca Division alone, where, however, there is an increase in the average number of pupils attending them. The loss is chiefly attributed to uncertainty of classification, which has led to some schools, formerly described as "advanced," being now returned as "teaching the Koran only." Elsewhere it is explained that maulavis come and go according to the support they meet with.

Amongst those classed as advanced maktabs in the Orissa Division there were only two really deserving of the name, both being situated in the Bhadrak subdivision of the Balasore district. One of these cost Rs. 800, and the other Rs. 600. Instruction in the Persian classics is imparted at both institutions up to a high standard.

232. Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, writes as follows regarding the maktabs and the Koran schools:—

"*The Maktabs.*—Maktabs may be divided into (*a*) maktabs giving only religious education, and (*b*) maktabs giving secular education in addition to religious education. These may be designated as *pure maktabs*, as distinct from *mixed maktabs*, in which Bengali has been adopted and Hindu boys are also admitted. Pure maktabs of the first kind teach only the rites and rituals of Islam through the medium of the Urdu language, in addition to the Koran. These are, in many instances, supported by well-to-do Muhammadan gentlemen, and they do not require any aid or encouragement from Government. In pure maktabs of the second kind Urdu or Persian literature, or both, is taught besides the teaching of the Koran and the tenets of Muhammadanism. These are real educational institutions for the

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION

Muhammadans, and as such deserve to have encouragement and aid from Government. At present no encouragement whatever is given to these institutions unless they adopt the departmental standards in Bengali. But many of the maktabs seem opposed to the adoption of Bengali, and those that have already adopted it do not seem to be very favourably looked upon by the orthodox Muhammadans.

"*The Koran schools.*—The Koran schools, in my opinion, cannot be called educational institutions. Nothing is taught in these institutions except the alphabet of the Arabic language and the recitation of the verses of the Koran. If Koran chanting constitutes education, more than 90 per cent. of the Muhammadans are educated. Every Muhammadan, if he is truly so, knows the recitation of all or some of the verses of the Koran. Every Muhammadan considers it his first and foremost duty to teach his children how to recite the Koran. Not only boys, but even the girls, are taught this. Every well-to-do Muhammadan engages a *Mianji* to teach his children, and the *Mianji* invites the neighbouring poor Muhammadans to place their children also under his tuition. There are thus innumerable Koran schools, even half of which do not seem to be returned. In most cases these *Mianjis* are totally ignorant and illiterate men acquainted only with the alphabet of the Arabic language, and a few of them seem to boast that they have learnt to recite the Koran without making even that acquaintance. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the *purely* Koran schools, in which nothing of Urdu or Persian is taught, should not be returned, and their pupils should not be counted as pupils under instruction. The amount annually spent in counting them might be more usefully spent."

233. *Koran Schools.*—The number of these schools rose from 3,707 with 44,958 pupils to 5,480 with 66,992 pupils. The increase of 1,773 institutions of this class is practically confined to the Divisions of Dacca and Chittagong, where the numbers have risen by 942 and 846 schools respectively. In the Dacca Division, the list appears to have been swelled by transfers from the "advanced" class, in addition to new discoveries. In Chittagong, as pointed out in the section on primary education, it is largely due to the re-classification of a number of small schools for Muhammadans, previously returned as lower primaries on the ground of their having taught a little Bengali, which now seems to have been abandoned.

234. *Sanskrit Tols.*—The number of Sanskrit tols increased by 122 and their pupils by 960. There is a decline in the Orissa and Burdwan Divisions, and an increase elsewhere.

In the Presidency Division the Mulajor *tol* in the 24-Pergunnahs, which is maintained from the interest of an endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Baboo Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta, has not been shown in the returns. The *tols* of Nuddea, the most famous seat of Sanskrit learning in Bengal, were 14 in number, 4 for Nyaya or logic, 6 for Smriti (law), 2 for literature, and 2 for the Shastras. The sum of Rs. 200 a month is paid by Government for distribution as stipends to the pupils. Each of the pupils of one of the Nyaya tols, called the *pucca* tol, receives daily from the estate of the late Babu Babulal of Calcutta a seer of rice, 2 chittacks of *dal*, and 2 pice in cash, in addition to his share of the Government allowance. Similar help was given during the year to 20 Nuddea pupils by Baboo Bhagaban Dass, a rich up-country merchant. The College of Nuddea Pundits, an organisation recently established, is reported to have worked with diligence for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. The Victoria Jubilee *tol* in Moorshedabad, founded by Srimati Annakali Devi of Cossimbazar, had 33 pupils against 38 in the previous year, of whom 24 received stipends. The total expenditure on this *tol* was Rs. 2,652, against Rs. 6,290 in the previous year.

235. In the Burdwan Division, Purbasthali in Burdwan, Khanakul-Krishnagar, Tribeni and Bansberia in Hooghly, and Bali in Howrah are the principal seats of Sanskrit learning. One *tol* at Bali receives a monthly grant of Rs. 5 from the local municipality. Baboo Bhoodeb Mukherji, C.I.E., founded during the year at Chinsurah a Sanskrit *tol* called *Visva Nath Chatuspathi*, as a mark of gratitude and respect for his deceased father, and endowed it with the necessary funds to make it a permanent institution.

236. In the Rajshahye Division, one of the tols situated in the town of Rungpore receives a grant of Rs. 25 a month from the District Board, and another in the Kurigram subdivision is also aided by the Board. The Dharma Sabha of Rampore Beauleah spends annually a certain sum in rewards to *tol* pundits and pupils.

237. In the Dacca Division the income of the *Sarasvat Samaj* amounted to Rs. 4,327, including Rs. 1,000 representing the Government grant for two

years. The sum of Rs. 8,712 was brought forward as the surplus balance of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,492. The surplus balance at the end of the year was, therefore, Rs. 10,547. The expenditure was distributed under the following heads: Rs. 1,235 for scholarships, rewards, &c., to pundits and pupils, Rs. 697 for examination, establishment, and contingent charges, and Rs. 560 for expenses connected with the press belonging to the Samaj. The examinations were held at the Dacca College premises, under the superintendence of some of the professors and teachers of the college. Out of 232 candidates, 52 passed in the first and 51 in the second division. At a Convocation of the Samaj held on the 11th December 1889, the titles and rewards for the year were distributed.

238. In the Patna Division there were 14 leading schools which prepared pupils for the examination of the Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan, which receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from Government to meet an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 from local sources. During the year under report Dr. Martin held a number of meetings, both at the head-quarters of districts and at other places, with a view to increase public interest in the Behar Sanjivan. Considerable sums were realised as donations for the encouragement of Sanskrit education. An additional centre of examination was established at Mozufferpore. The most important tols in the Division were:—

(1) The Madhubani Sanskrit school in Durbhunga, which is aided from the grant-in-aid allotment. It had 73 pupils on the rolls, against 39. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,239, against Rs. 1,307, of which Rs. 210 were contributed by Government, against Rs. 109 in the preceding year.

(2) The Rivers Thompson Gautama pathshala in Sarun, which had 43 pupils on the rolls, against 64 in the preceding year. It was supported by the Revilgunje municipality, and the total expenditure was Rs. 312, against Rs. 272 in the previous year.

(3) The Bharateshwari pathshala in Chupra, which also receives a grant. There were 60 pupils on the rolls, against 105 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 396.

(4) The Aurungabad Sanskrit school, which has a vernacular department attached to it, teaching the lower primary course. It is aided by the Board with an annual grant of Rs. 84. The local subscriptions amounted to Rs. 168 annually.

239. In the Orissa Division the best managed Sanskrit school was the Balarampur Maharajah's School in Pooree, which had 43 pupils on the rolls. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,377. Six candidates appeared from it at the last Sanskrit title examination, of whom two passed. A Vedic school was opened at Pooree, and was attended by 37 Brahman students.

240. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the Talcher *tol* has been amalgamated with the Talcher middle vernacular school. Of the two existing *tols*, one is situated in the Khondpara, and the other in the Nayagarh killa, the latter being far ahead of the other. The Nayagarh *tol* is reported to have suffered considerably from the unsettled state of affairs in that killa.

241. The Sanskrit title examination was held in Calcutta in March 1890. There were 130 candidates, against 111 in the preceding year. As in previous years, the candidates were for the most part Brahmans, with 3 Vaidyas, 2 Kaisthas, 1 Vaishnab, and 1 Navasak. One hundred and twenty-five candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 46 passed, against 45 in the year before. There were 97 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 1 in grammar, 20 in Hindu law, and 12 in Hindu philosophy.

The total cost of the examination was Rs. 515 (against Rs 484 in the preceding year), of which Government contributed Rs. 250, and the remainder was met from fees paid by the candidates.

242. *Kyoungs.*—These are returned from Chittagong and the Hill Tracts only. Their number in Chittagong is the same as in the preceding year, viz. 29. Two more schools for the education of Mugh girls were returned. Only 2 kyoungs with 12 pupils were returned from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In the previous year the number was 16 with 125 pupils. There may not have been any real decline, for the late Sub-Inspector, Moung Ukhain, died at the beginning of the working season, and his successor was appointed too late in the year to be able to collect full returns.

DIRECTION.

Besides the kyoungs there were two other institutions for Mughs, namely:—

(1) The Burmese School at Cox's Bazar, which had a grant of Rs. 35 a month, including Rs. 25 from the primary allotment and Rs. 10 from the local municipality. The roll-number was 51, of whom 39 are reported to be Mughs. Two Mugh boys passed the lower primary examination.

(2) Cox's Bazar middle English school, which had 41 Mugh pupils, all in the lowest or special Mugh class. The beginners learn Mughi only, and when they can read and write it, they go on to Bengali and a little English. From the fact that all the boys are in the special class, it does not appear that they continue long at school.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

243. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books in Bengal having for nearly 40 years been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has since 1875 been performed by the Central Text-Book Committee, which consists of 16 members with Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, C.I.E, D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as Member and Secretary. During the year under report, the members received the cordial thanks of Government for their labours in connection with the provisional list of text-books published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd July 1889. With a view to complete this list, I referred to the Committee a number of books on various subjects which had been brought to my notice by inspecting officers, and asked the Committee to consider and report on them, along with such other books as might have been independently submitted for examination by authors or publishers. The number of additional books thus referred to the Committee was upwards of 360, besides several more that came up for reconsideration after revision by their authors. The business before the Committee was therefore of a most onerous character. The working members had to examine many of these books at home, and to furnish written opinions on them for consideration at successive meetings, of which nine were held for the final disposal of the business awaiting discussion. The provisional list was revised in close conformity with the report submitted by the Committee; but it was not possible to publish a comprehensive list of authorised text-books until shortly after the close of the year. The list as now authorised comprises 637 works, of which English readers number 117, English grammars 29, English composition 6, Bengali readers 260, Bengali grammars 47, history 26, geography 31, arithmetic 70, mensuration 19, geometry 4, science and sanitation 28. From the date of publication of this list, middle schools of every class are restricted to the use of the books included in it. Managers of schools will be at liberty to choose out of the list any books that they may prefer for use in the various classes of their schools, except where special text-books in particular subjects have been prescribed, either by the Department for the purpose of the middle school examination, or by the Government for the study of hygiene. The list will be subject to periodical revision, and the Central Text-Book Committee has been requested to prepare at the end of each year supplementary lists of books examined and approved by them during the year, and also to re-examine from time to time books already authorised, in order to ascertain whether they continue to be suitable text-books after the appearance of other books in the same subjects. I have lately had to offer my grateful acknowledgments to the Committee for the eminently satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their laborious and important duties in connection with the final revision of the list.

244. In accordance with the Resolution of Government, dated 7th January 1882, the publication of an authorised list of text-books has been followed by the issue, two years in advance of the examination, of a uniform standard for middle schools in all educational circles, in place of the separate courses hitherto prescribed by the Circle Inspectors. The first examination of middle schools under this standard will be held by the inspectors in January 1892.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

245. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Behar and Orissa. The Behar Committee continued its work in examining text and prize books, but the course for middle schools having been fixed for the next three years, its work during the year has been comparatively light. The Committee has now been requested to draw up a list of text-books in Urdu and Hindi, for authorised use in the middle schools of Behar. The Inspector finds this work somewhat difficult, as the members are scattered throughout the province, and opinions on individual books can only be obtained in writing.

246. The Orissa Committee met once during the year. Several new members have been recently added to the Committee, to whom has been entrusted the preparation of a complete list of authorised text-books for the province.

247. The Calcutta School-Book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agents. With the extension of railway and steam communication, a considerable portion of the ground has of late years been occupied by private enterprise During the year under report the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mofussil 175,751 books, valued at Rs. 82,034.

248. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, which sprang into existence last cold weather under very favourable auspices, proposes to devote its attention to the production or distribution of literature of a healthy tone for general reading, and not specially for use in schools. Its operations therefore do not properly come under this section of the report.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th September 1890.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1889-90.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF—	REMARKS.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males ... 33,917,217 Females ... 34,243,381 Total ... 68,160,598	Institutions — For males ...	33	12	2,391	47,494	24	271	50,225	3,409	4,620	5,480	272	64,006	Institution to number of towns and villages. 24·62	
			Institutions — For females...	3	...	56	2,128	6	...	2,193	...	76	...	10	2,279	·87	
			Institutions — Total ...	36	12	2,447	49,622	30	271	52,418	3,409	4,696	5,480	282	66,285	25·50	
			Scholars ... Males ...	4,861	1,312	204,051	1,055,030	981	5,596	1,271,831	38,482	28,790	61,490	2,588	1,403,181	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·58	
			Scholars ... Females ...	21	14	5,553	74,651	216	34	80,489	1,627	825	5,502	299	88,742	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·72	
			Scholars ... Total ...	4,882	1,326	209,604	1,129,681	1,197	5,630	1,352,320	40,109	29,615	66,992	2,887	1,491,923	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·59	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions .. For males ...	6,81,125	3,00,553	30,98,100	24,33,215	88,568	2,29,025	68,40,586	1,14,361	8,844	1,23,205	1,29,262	66,431	5,52,346	2,33,657	1,53,481	11,35,177	80,98,968	
„ females ...	9,954	...	3,48,731	2,55,622	29,619	...	6,43,926	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43,926	
Total ...	6,91,079	3,00,553	34,46,831	26,88,837	1,18,187	2,39,025	74,84,512	1,14,361	8,844	1,23,205	1,29,262	66,431	5,52,346	2,33,657	1,53,481	11,35,177	87,42,894	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·74	11·51	21·26	8·94	3·71	6·80	64·96	4·36	·23	4·59	...	3·03	15·99	9·51	1·92	30·45	100	
(*b*) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district funds expenditure on public instruction	...	...	24·11	45·31	·09	·22	69·73	·41	·34	·75	...	...	10·64	·08	8·80	29·52	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	65·25	25·16	...	1·21	91·62	5·11	·08	5·19	...	...	·18	·25	2·76	3·19	100	

(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2--17 to total expenditure on public instruction		7·91		3·44		39·43		30·75		1·35	2·		85·60	1·31	·10	1·41	1·48	·76	6·32	2·67	1·76	12·99	100
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.										
Government institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	150 7 3		453 2 7		10 14 11		6 1 10		86 3 9	42 6 4		40 1 0										
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...		...		0 8 0		...		1 1 7	0 5 4		0 8 4										
	Total cost ...	244 4 11		500 10 6		31 6 5		6 8 8		89 15 5	60 6 2		65 1 1										
Municipal and District Board schools ...	Cost to provincial revenues	50 5 8		..		0 2 10		0 4 7		...	...		0 5 11										
	Cost to District Board and municipal funds ...	...		...		4 13 2		4 11 4		...	26 11 3		5 3 6										
	Total cost ...	163 5 8		...		10 0 7		5 9 1		...	44 2 4		10 4 10										
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	25 6 2		...		2 4 10		0 3 6		27 13 4	3 2 9		0 8 7										
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...		...		1 15 1		0 8 4		...	1 11 7		0 11 1										
	Total cost ...	156 12 3		...		16 4 2		2 11 7		114 11 3	16 11 6		0 9 0										
Unaided institutions	Total cost ...	51 11 6		30 8 11		16 4 11		2 1 10		131 6 4	15 3 6		6 9 4										
All institutions	Cost to provincial revenues	54 15 9		118 8 6		2 5 4		0 3 0		67 7 8	27 15 7		1 12 5										
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...		...		1 7 0		0 7 2		0 11 9	0 9 5		1 10 7										
	Total cost ...	136 3 7		234 7 0		17 4 9		2 10 2		98 5 2	44 14 7		7 1 7										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

	Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
		Under Public Management.								Under Private			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education.	Arts Colleges.												
	English	11	1,433	1,678	1,514	1	35	42	30	8	926	960	778
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
	Law	6	118	137	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	149	198	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	265	221	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total University Education	19	1,965	2,234	2,029	1	35	42	30	8	926	960	778
School Education—General.	Secondary Schools.												
	High and Middle Schools.												
	For boys—												
	High schools ... English	40	13,853	13,564	10,890	6	1,405	1,351	1,124	186	27,005	26,455	20,604
	Middle do. ... English	10	1,523	1,454	1,207	18	1,348	1,283	1,010	582	43,673	40,939	31,673
	Middle do. ... Vernacular	34	2,860	2,675	1,992	153	9,016	8,094	6,297	889	47,819	44,584	34,547
	For girls—												
	High schools ... English	2	235	202	161	...	...	...	...	9	1,036	1,017	895
	Middle do. ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,916	1,775	1,454
	Middle do. ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,405	1,295	1,043
	Total Secondary Schools	95	18,471	17,895	14,276	177	11,769	10,728	8,431	1,688	122,854	116,065	90,216
	Primary Schools.												
	For boys—												
	Upper primary	6	176	174	99	10	253	241	157	3,153	117,960	109,453	85,762
	Lower do.	7	96	89	69	2	50	43	27	35,117	802,104	724,077	591,570
	For girls—												
	Upper primary	...	...	...	...	5	223	208	134	241	8,342	7,561	5,592
	Lower do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	30,966	27,997	21,660
	Total Primary Schools	13	272	263	168	17	526	492	318	40,160	959,072	869,088	704,593
School Education—Special.	Schools for Special Instruction.												
	School of Art	1	178	171	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for masters	18	803	806	659	...	...	...	...	6	210	225	184
	Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	202	776	763	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	166	156	147
	Medical schools	4	639	598	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Survey schools	3	387	392	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	5	39	37	35	1	30	27	18	7	382	286	225
	Madrassas	7	1,456	1,454	1,118	...	...	...	...	3	270	212	188
	Other schools	1	54	42	32	...	...	...	...	7	307	234	178
	Total Special Schools	241	4,332	4,263	3,464	1	30	27	18	28	1,335	1,113	902
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	368	25,040	24,655	19,937	196	12,360	11,289	8,797	41,884	1,084,187	987,226	796,489

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only ...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
16	2,488	2,393	1,520	36	4,882	4,815	3,611	...	47*	24*	4,414*	179*	1*	... *	32*	21	...	* No returns of 185 pupils from St. Xavier's College.
4	794	726	406	10	912	912	...	...	4	3	872	33	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	149	149	...	...	58	...	87	1	2	...	1	14	...	
...	...	...	...	1	265	265	...	...	25	...	233	4	...	...	3	...	...	
20	3,282	3,119	2,016	48	6,208	6,141	3,611	...	134	27	5,606	217	3	...	36	35	...	
132	33,695	33,447	25,937	353	75,958	73,954	39,584	41,472	1,439	506	65,707	7,958	92	103	153	55	...	
212	14,101	13,145	10,287	822	60,645	42,074	1,142	58,782	1,537	348	49,065	9,833	493	61	308	370	...	
140	8,378	7,042	5,919	1,216	68,073	9,643	462	68,018	3	158	56,532	10,930	18	211	221	671	...	
2	201	198	192	13	1,472	1,375	504	475	950	263	158	2	2	...	97	...	107	
1	135	127	96	22	2,051	2,035	231	185	1,902	96	46	2	...	...	5	...	341	
...	...	...	...	21	1,405	76	...	1,382	...	170	1,166	23	38	...	8	..	23	
487	56,510	54,559	42,431	2,447	209,604	129,157	41,923	170,259	5,831	1,541	172,674	27,748	643	375	792	1,096	471	
179	6,520	5,832	4,603	3,348	124,018	1,192	346	124,565	341	276	96,992	25,299	237	1,362	411	3,159	...	
9,020	158,064	139,360	117,887	44,146	960,914	418	53,019	948,491	51	1,994	658,513	274,419	1,922	22,776	1,219	28,773	...	
17	960	936	651	268	9,525	645	7	9,301	188	424	8,457	151	287	11	7	...	269	
216	3,658	3,471	2,613	1,865	34,324	2	725	34,246	2	1,257	27,407	4,483	564	603	8	...	861	
9,432	169,811	149,599	125,754	49,622	1,129,081	2,257	54,097	1,116,573	582	3,951	791,369	304,352	3,030	24,752	1,645	31,932	1,130	
...	...	...	...	1	178	...	...	...	3	...	170	5	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	24	1,013	24	563	1,013	...	49	699	52	78	132	3	35	...	
10	20	22	15	212	796	...	...	796	...	...	587	207	...	2	...	1	...	
1	18	15	12	6	184	100	2	184	6	156	18	...	4	...	...	...	3	
2	228	235	197	6	867	73	...	794	2	8	714	122	...	2	19	25	...	
...	...	...	...	3	387	134	...	253	...	...	300	87	...	...	...	...	...	
4	166	134	107	17	617	36	...	446	...	97	330	125	38	27	...	8	...	
7	448	495	418	17	2,174	680	2,029	480	...	...	29	2,145	...	...	...	...	...	
7	250	220	162	15	611	54	244	356	...	3	486	70	...	...	52	...	...	
31	1,130	1,121	911	301	6,827	1,101	2,838	4,322	11	313	3,333	2,813	120	163	74	69	3	
9,270	230,733	208,398	171,113	52,418	1,352,320	138,656	102,469	1,291,154	6,558	5,832	972,982	335,130	3,796	25,290	2,547	33,132	1,604	
...	...	...	...	1,904	24,062	...	23,713	1,565	...	...	2,104	21,958	...	...	...	1,624	...	
...	...	...	...	1,505	16,047	...	16,032	158	...	...	16,047	...	...	...	...	3	...	
...	...	For boys	...	332	5,316	10	506	5,113	...	...	2,776	2,452	...	77	11	135	...	
		,, girls	...	9	95	...	45	83	...	...	40	55	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	For boys	...	4,288	23,813	...	1,763	22,772	...	14	17,436	6,054	4	289	10	208	...	
		,, girls	...	67	891	...	106	377	...	...	194	190	...	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,480	66,892	...	66,712	1,104	...	...	12	66,980	...	...	...	5,502	...	
...	...	For boys	...	272	2,617	120	775	2,036	...	...	1,279	811	19	...	508	42	...	
...	...	,, girls	...	10	270	4	24	246	...	3	220	23	...	...	24	...	13	
		Total	...	13,867	139,603	134	109,676	33,454	...	17	40,108	98,523	23	373	559	7,514	17	
GRAND TOTAL			...	66,285	1,491,923	138,790	212,145	1,324,608	6,558	5,849	1,013,090	433,653	3,819	25,663	3,106	40,646	1,621	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,52,465	...	...	1,43,719	...	13,771	4,09,955	2,115	...	...	2,028	...	2,718	6,861
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	—3,988	...	...	8,092	...	627	4,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,90,851	...	...	8,352	...	...	1,99,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	65,096	...	...	9,337	...	...	74,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,04,424	...	...	1,69,500	...	14,398	6,88,322	2,115	...	...	2,028	...	2,718	6,861
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,38,068	...	3,413	2,08,487	5,250	14,810	4,00,028	1,673	...	6,252	21,252	420	501	30,098
Middle ,, ... English	30,287	...	1,209	21,844	...	...	53,380	240	4,781	1,334	4,358	2,241	...	12,954
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	9,638	...	4,328	9,486	861	141	24,454	...	38,178	1,221	19,985	5,100	73	64,023
For Girls—														
High schools... English	17,682	...	...	5,761	628	...	24,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	1,95,675	...	8,950	3,35,618	6,739	14,951	5,81,933	1,913	42,959	8,807	45,595	7,827	574	1,07,675
Primary Schools.														
For boys—														
Upper primary	1,050	...	...	111	...	...	1,167	...	871	60	217	...	7	1,155
Lower ,,	553	...	...	1	...	...	554	...	247	...	...	...	...	247
For girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	1,140	...	55	...	1,338
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	1,609	...	...	112	...	...	1,721	143	1,118	1,200	217	55	7	2,740
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	25,602	...	...	3,965	...	...	29,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,507	886	...	993	...	128	72,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	6,346	1,108	...	2	15	...	7,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	72,965	...	...	16,584	...	658	90,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,497	...	...	4,777	...	...	12,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,632	...	...	...	...	1,683	3,315	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192
Madrassas	28,309	...	60	6,935	8	25,448	61,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4,167	...	...	...	...	...	4,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools	2,17,064	1,994	60	33,196	23	28,917	2,81,274	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192
Buildings	66,941	1,800	40	...	...	1,624	70,405	...	1,622	1,114	...	690	...	3,426
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	627	...	...	...	...	...	627	14	1,404	...	...	40	17	1,475
Total	67,568	1,800	40	...	...	1,624	71,032	14	3,026	1,114	...	730	17	4,901
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,86,360	3,794	9,050	5,38,426	6,762	59,890	16,04,282	4,185	47,824	11,121	47,840	8,612	3,787	1,23,369

(*a*).—Includes Rs. 172 from Provincial Revenues.
(*b*).— Do. ,, 172 transferred from column 31.
(*c*).— Do. ,, 46 from District Funds.

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,374	...	...	45,360	25,360	55,402	1,50,496	73,846	2,451	47,470	1,23,767	2,78,954	...	...	2,64,953	1,47,172	6,91,079	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,753	...	433	22,186	−3,088	...	...	29,845	1,060	26,017	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,851	...	...	8,352	...	1,99,203	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,096	...	...	9,337	..	74,433	
24,374	...	...	45,360	25,360	55,402	1,50,496	95,599	2,451	47,903	1,45,953	5,30,913	...	...	3,12,487	1,48,232	9,91,692	
1,00,500	564	17,223	3,74,370	85,884	66,615	6,50,656	5,16,732	76,738	(a) 1,62,805	7,56,276	(b) 2,46,413	(d) 564	26,888	12,10,841	4,12,351	18,97,057	
50,401	1,17,982	10,375	1,94,080	1,86,671	19,892	5,74,370	33,785	53,745	(c) 8,601	96,221	80,988	1,22,808	12,918	2,55,016	2,65,195	7,36,925	
46,324	70,996	7,430	1,27,850	81,112	3,894	3,37,806	15,881	12,983	8,371	37,235	56,182	1,09,174	12,979	1,73,202	1,12,601	4,64,118	
19,809	...	...	79,871	4,419	18,958	1,23,057	...	...	...	...	37,491	...	...	85,632	24,005	1,47,128	
38,360	...	360	85,848	9,565	38,144	1,72,277	...	...	...	...	38,360	...	360	85,848	47,709	1,72,277	
6,094	72	874	1,976	14,323	5,987	29,326	...	...	...	...	6,094	72	874	1,976	20,310	29,326	
2,07,748	1,89,614	30,262	8,64,904	3,75,474	1,53,490	16,67,492	5,66,398	1,43,466	1,79,867	8,89,731	4,65,508	2,32,618	54,019	18,12,515	8,82,171	34,46,831	
45,030	1,28,783	3,697	1,66,614	45,614	9,878	3,99,616	8,172	4,735	3,632	16,539	46,086	1,29,654	3,787	1,75,114	63,806	4,18,477	
88,153	2,84,059	9,145	11,35,306	1,18,796	97,707	17,33,166	2,24,226	34,443	22,102	2,80,771	88,706	2,84,309	9,145	13,59,533	2,73,045	20,14,738	
									(e)			(f)					
38,714	1,299	3,329	8,036	52,540	28,404	1,32,991	434	10,054	984	11,472	38,857	1,299	4,469	9,070	92,106	1,45,801	
21,918	21,842	3,456	4,438	45,327	4,649	1,01,630	504	6,351	1,336	8,191	21,918	21,842	3,456	4,942	57,063	1,09,821	
1,93,815	4,35,983	19,627	13,14,994	2,62,286	1,40,698	23,67,403	2,33,336	55,583	28,054	3,16,973	1,95,567	4,37,104	20,827	15,48,659	4,86,690	26,88,837	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,662	...	...	3,905	...	29,567	
5,036	...	...	488	10,530	...	16,054	...	...	...	...	75,543	886	...	1,481	10,658	88,568	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6,345	1,108	...	2	17	7,472	
5,570	...	...	4,511	6,160	11,407	27,648	300	1,671	...	1,971	5,570	...	...	4,811	19,238	29,619	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,696	233	982	5,911	72,905	...	...	21,280	1,873	96,118	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,497	...	...	4,777	...	12,274	
1,465	...	508	...	2,211	1,581	5,765	12	312	214	538	3,097	721	508	12	6,472	10,810	
167	245	...	253	1,115	523	2,303	804	1,555	7,087	9,446	28,476	245	60	7,992	36,736	73,509	
690	77	432	299	2,569	105	4,172	224	567	145	936	4,857	77	432	528	3,390	9,276	
12,928	322	940	5,551	22,585	13,616	55,942	6,036	4,358	8,410	18,804	2,30,012	3,037	1,000	44,783	78,380	3,57,212	
28,403	511	3,079	9	6,613	1,127	39,742	...	700	88	788	95,344	3,933	4,233	9	10,842	1,14,361	
4,426	1,900	65	...	245	106	6,742	...	...	...	...	5,067	3,304	65	...	408	8,844	
32,829	2,411	3,144	9	6,858	1,233	46,484	...	700	88	788	1,00,411	7,237	4,298	9	11,250	1,23,205	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,262	...	1,29,262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,431	...	...	...	...	66,431	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,111	1,99,099	154	...	2,982	5,52,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,339	...	...	...	15,999	1,04,338	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,168	...	...	...	4,508	28,666	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,556	515	206	...	1,644	86,921	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,035	81	...	...	1,209	10,325	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	178	...	...	1,104	3,407	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	1,900	4,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,806	14,054	241	141	137	19,879	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416	11,558	163	5,988	3,978	26,053	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,290	20,612	276	19	1,506	28,703	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,868	2,066	1,110	2,932	7,033	16,009	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,938	36,574	493	...	532	58,537	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,06,973	2,84,737	2,643	1,38,292	12,532	11,35,177	
5,31,694	6,28,330	59,978	22,30,818	6,92,563	3,64,439	45,07,817	9,01,369	2,06,558	2,64,322	13,72,249	21,89,384	9,04,733	82,787	38,56,745	6,49,245	87,42,894	

(c).—Includes Rs. 45 transferred from column 31.
(e).— Do. „ 3 from District Funds.
(f).— Do. „ 3 transferred from column 31.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1889-90.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3						5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	49	13,853	5,986	...	5,986	3,899	...	3,899	2,669	...	2,669	1,262	...	1,262	37	...	37	13,853	...	13,853
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	6	1,405	524	...	524	443	...	443	253	...	252	186	...	186	...	...	...	1,405	...	1,405
High English — Aided	166	27,005	7,113	...	7,113	8,234	9	8,243	6,739	12	6,751	4,628	7	4,635	259	4	263	26,973	32	27,005
High English — Unaided	132	33,695	11,359	2	11,361	10,059	3	10,062	7,546	1	7,547	4,437	12	4,449	271	5	276	33,672	23	33,695
Middle English — Government	10	1,523	...	...	...	407	...	407	530	...	530	513	...	513	73	...	73	1,523	...	1,523
Middle English — District Fund	14	1,058	...	...	...	242	...	242	274	2	276	313	3	316	223	2	224	1,051	7	1,058
Middle English — Municipal	4	290	...	...	...	53	...	53	95	...	95	121	...	121	21	...	21	290	...	290
Middle English — Aided	582	43,673	...	...	...	9,657	21	9,678	13,181	47	13,228	17,960	98	18,058	2,650	59	2,709	43,448	225	43,673
Middle English — Unaided	213	14,101	3	...	3	2,356	2	2,358	4,126	7	4,133	6,478	89	6,567	1,000	40	1,040	13,963	138	14,101
Middle Vernacular — Government	34	2,860	2	...	2	524	...	524	668	...	668	1,268	1	1,269	397	...	397	2,859	1	2,860
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	149	8,613	...	...	...	1,602	1	1,603	2,289	2	2,291	3,318	34	3,352	1,349	18	1,367	8,558	55	8,613
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	4	403	...	...	...	70	...	70	84	...	84	200	...	200	49	...	49	403	...	403
Middle Vernacular — Aided	889	47,819	11	...	11	8,998	1	8,999	12,559	31	12,590	20,597	347	20,944	5,172	153	5,275	47,287	532	47,819
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	140	8,378	...	...	...	1,387	...	1,387	2,016	4	2,020	3,606	44	3,650	1,286	35	1,321	8,293	85	8,378
Total	2,391	204,676	24,998	2	25,000	47,931	37	47,968	53,029	106	53,134	64,887	635	65,522	12,736	316	13,052	203,580	1,096	204,676
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	235	...	54	54	...	19	19	...	49	49	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	235	235
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	9	1,036	...	73	73	...	273	273	4	251	255	20	213	233	39	163	202	63	973	1,036
High English — Unaided	2	201	...	12	12	...	71	71	21	39	60	17	24	41	6	11	17	44	157	201
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	21	1,916	...	...	...	11	354	365	36	414	450	97	451	548	168	385	553	312	1,604	1,916
Middle English — Unaided	1	135	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	12	12	7	18	25	22	53	75	29	106	135
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Aided	21	1,405	...	...	...	3	128	131	1	158	159	13	991	1,004	6	105	111	23	1,382	1,405
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	4,928	...	139	139	14	868	882	62	923	985	154	1,810	1,964	241	717	958	471	4,457	4,928
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,447	209,604	24,998	141	25,139	47,945	905	48,850	53,090	1,029	54,119	65,041	2,445	67,486	12,977	1,033	14,010	204,051	5,553	209,604

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	6	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	78	...	78	48	2	50	174	2	176
	District Fund ...	9	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	136	3	139	36	5	41	214	8	222
	Municipal ...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	22	...	22	3	...	3	31	...	31
	Aided	3,153	117,960	...	...	...	102	3	105	21,732	152	21,884	69,350	1,505	70,855	23,819	1,297	25,116	115,003	2,957	117,960
	Unaided	179	6,529	...	...	...	24	...	24	1,138	9	1,147	3,736	98	3,834	1,439	85	1,524	6,337	192	6,529
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	7	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91	4	1	5	95	1	96
	District Fund ...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24	26	...	26	47	3	50
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	35,117	802,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,143	52	2,195	511,277	12,040	523,317	264,165	12,427	276,592	777,585	24,519	802,104
	Unaided	9,020	158,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	126	81,497	1,818	83,115	72,791	2,632	75,423	154,414	4,250	158,664
	Total ...	47,494	1,085,832	...	...	...	126	3	129	25,235	213	25,448	666,208	15,267	681,475	362,331	16,449	378,780	1,053,900	31,932	1,085,832
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	5	223	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	25	25	...	135	135	...	60	60	...	223	223
	Aided	241	8,343	...	...	...	...	12	12	16	765	781	135	4,646	4,781	111	2,657	2,768	282	8,480	8,342
	Unaided	17	960	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	207	207	3	566	569	4	179	183	7	953	960
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	1,649	30,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	122	128	502	17,642	18,144	297	12,097	12,394	805	29,861	30,666
	Unaided	213	3,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	33	2,266	2,299	23	1,331	1,354	56	3,602	3,658
	Total ...	2,128	43,949	...	...	...	...	16	16	22	1,124	1,146	673	25,255	25,928	435	16,324	16,759	1,130	42,719	43,849
Total Primary Schools ...		49,622	1,129,681	...	...	...	126	19	145	25,257	1,337	26,594	666,881	40,522	707,403	362,766	32,713	395,539	1,055,050	74,651	1,129,691
GRAND TOTAL (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) ...		52,069	339,285	24,998	141	25,139	48,071	924	48,995	78,347	2,366	80,713	731,922	42,967	774,889	375,743	33,806	409,549	1,259,081	80,204	1,339,285

Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	6	3	4	13	64	24	21	14	123	40	7	11	4	62	Religion not known.						
2. Bachelor of Arts	9	4	5	18	317	183	395	89	984	166	64	155	24	399	8	350	21	...	...	20	
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	8	15	35	806	425	1,416	76	2,723	374	142	459	14	998	26	871	57	...	...	42	
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Religion not known.						
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	5	12	55	...	305	...	360	30	...	215	...	254							
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	3	Religion not known.						
2. Ditto ditto L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	9							
3. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	...	7							
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	..	27	25*	...	...	...	25							
5. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	6							
6. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	13	...	...	...	13							
7. Honours in Medicine... ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1							
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For Boys	57	155	115	327	1,097	1,073	2,161	70	4,401	764	548	873	25	2,210	Religion not known.						
{ „ Girls	1	7	2	10	4	18	8	...	30	3	9	5	...	17							
2. Middle English examination. { „ Boys	29	503	106	638	195	2,256	443	76	2,970	140	1,438	237	34	1,847	34	1,611	179	3	11	...	8†
{ „ Girls	...	8	5	13	...	43	31	2	76	...	24	22	1	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular examination. { „ Boys	163	749	105	1,017	598	2,411	362	692	4,063	374	1,325	178	180	2,057	...	1,803	237	1	2	11	3
{ „ Girls	...	7	...	7	...	13	...	...	13	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination. { „ Boys	83	2,622	241	2,946	307	6,923	689	175	8,094	185	4,109	362	79	4,735	86	3,916	666	5	4	45	13
{ „ Girls	4	47	5	56	7	175	32	2	216	7	122	24	2	155	96	43	...	16	...	...	...
5. Lower primary examination. { „ Boys	46	11,243	122	11,411	185	37,469	448	458	38,560	119	20,051	226	355	20.751	...	16,868	3,483	10	10	386	16
{ „ Girls	5	296	2	303	16	709	8	3	736	15	490	4	2	511	...	453	14	37	2	5	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																					
Training School Examination—For Masters	7	...	...	7	504	...	...	57	561	353	...	...	11	364							
Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	124	...	...	...	124	77	...	...	...	77							
Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	185	...	...	...	185	155	18	...	...	155							

* Of this 5 from First M.B.
† Religion of one candidate not known.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	564
Middle ,, ... { English ...	14	1,058	1,002	808	...	4,781	...	3,222	2,196	...	10,269	...	...	1,18,027	1,22,808
{ Vernacular...	149	8,613	7,739	6,016	...	38,178	...	19,150	5,106	73	62,507	...	...	70,996	1,09,174
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total ...	163	9,671	8,741	6,824	...	42,959	...	22,442	7,302	73	72,776	...	...	1,89,659	2,32,618
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	222	212	140	...	871	...	157	...	7	1,035	...	...	1,28,783	1,29,654
Lower ,, ...	2	50	43	27	...	247	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	2,84,062	2,84,309
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	1,299
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,842	21,842
Total ...	11	272	255	167	...	1,118	...	157	...	7	1,282	...	...	4,35,986	4,37,104
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	...	...	886
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	...	...	1,108
Training Schools for Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	30	27	18	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192	...	...	...	721
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	245
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
Total ...	1	30	27	18	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192	1,994	...	322	3,037
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	...	...	19	...	1,641	1,800	...	511	3,933
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	...	40	17	1,461*	...	...	1,900	3,304
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	...	...	59	17	3,102	1,800	...	2,411	7,237
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,099
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Special schools other than Training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,864
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	175	9,973	9,023	7,009	...	47,824	...	22,599	7,361	568	78,352*	3,794	...	6,28,378	9,64,733

* Exclusive of Rs. 14 drawn

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.
III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in other columns.

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
[In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	35	42	30	2,115	...	...	2,028	...	2,718	6,861	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1,405	1,351	1,124	1,673	6,252	...	21,252	420	501	30,098	3,413	...	17,223	26,888	27,452	
4	200	281	202	240	1,384	...	1,066	45	...	2,685	1,209	...	10,375	12,918	1,35,726	
4	403	355	281	...	1,221	...	835	60	...	2,116	4,328	...	7,430	12,979	1,22,153	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	874	946	
14	2,098	1,987	1,607	1,913	8,807	...	23,153	525	501	34,899	8,950	...	36,262	54,019	2,86,637	
1	31	29	17	...	60	...	60	...	...	120	...	...	3,697	3,757	1,33,411	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,145	9,145	2,03,454	
5	223	208	134	143	1,140	...	...	55	...	1,338	...	...	3,329	4,469	5,768	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,456	3,456	25,298	
6	254	237	151	143	1,200	...	60	55	...	1,458	...	...	19,627	20,827	4,67,931	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	508	1,229	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	305	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	472	549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	980	1,040	4,077	
...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	671	...	1,785	40	...	3,079	4,233	8,166	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	3,369	
...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	671	...	1,785	40	...	3,144	4,298	11,535	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	1,99,253	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	721	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		178	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	87,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,603	2,87,340	
21	2,387	2,266	1,788	4,171	11,121	...	25,241	1,251	3,219	45,003	9,050	...	60,013	82,787	10,47,520	

from Provincial grants.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

IV.—Institutions managed by District Fund (or Municipal) Boards should be shown in columns 2 to 12 (or 17 to 27), even though in any case no expenditure be incurred from the District (or Municipal) Fund.

Education—Subsidiary Table I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Government Estates' Grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid Schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Music Schools	2	69	420	...	...	251	829	...	1,500	
Industrial Schools	2	85	464	...	...	...	1,009	81	1,554	
Training Schools — For Masters	6	210	5,056	...	...	488	10,230	310	16,054	
Training Schools — Mistresses	5	166	5,570	...	...	4,511	6,160	11,497	27,648	
For Boys — High English	156	25,127	88,020	564	19,052	2,61,506	79,059	18,440	4,66,641	
For Boys — Middle ,,	87	7,556	28,338	...	8,088	29,174	31,559	1,838	98,747	
For Boys — Middle ,, Vernacular	69	5,785	19,164	...	4,985	38,015	15,798	1,557	79,519	
For Boys — Upper Primary	31	1,616	4,588	...	24	843	5,426	711	11,592	
For Boys — Lower ,,	110	3,278	3,784	...	20	1,132	3,298	444	8,678	
For Girls — High English	3	252	4,020	...	...	2,010	3,647	14,886	25,163	
For Girls — Middle ,,	3	147	1,677	...	360	468	1,599	...	4,104	
For Girls — Middle ,, Vernacular	19	1,057	6,086	...	874	1,024	12,645	5,097	27,226	
For Girls — Upper Primary	189	6,916	35,138	...	2,585	7,497	48,954	23,185	1,17,359	
For Girls — Lower ,,	99	3,501	12,690	...	1,080	656	34,971	2,550	51,947	
Total	801	58,760	2,14,995	564	37,018	3,49,075	2,34,974	81,106	9,37,732	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For Boys — Middle Vernacular	208	8,429	25,956	25	54	17,313	1,140	727	45,224	
For Boys — Upper Primary	117	4,303	10,257	4	...	6,829	572	148	17,810	
For Boys — Lower ,,	9	223	780	...	...	311	6	...	1,097	
For Girls — Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper Primary	1	25	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	
For Girls — Lower ,,	1	26	182	...	...	...	...	...	182	
Total	336	13,006	37,258	29	54	24,453	1,727	875	64,396	
C.—Schools in Government Estates.										
For Boys — Middle Vernacular	9	437	904	37	...	660	138	1	1,740	
For Boys — Upper Primary	137	4,516	8,101	56	...	6,208	1,135	370	15,870	
For Boys — Lower ,,	1,475	29,710	14,776	1,703	84	44,166	4,828	2,850	68,407	
For Girls — Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper Primary	2	30	108	...	...	24	72	...	204	
For Girls — Lower ,,	20	316	539	...	24	60	...	4	627	
Total	1,643	35,009	24,428	1,796	108	51,118	6,173	3,225	86,848	
D.—Schools aided by District Boards under the Grant-in-aid Rules.										
For Boys — Middle English	459	32,888	...	1,17,637	...	1,26,291	1,22,134	5,538	3,71,600	
For Boys — ,, Vernacular	470	25,051	25	66,441	...	60,583	60,594	1,253	1,88,905	
For Boys — Upper Primary	7	280	...	426	...	474	463	...	1,363	
For Boys — Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Middle English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	936	58,219	25	1,84,504	...	1,87,358	1,83,191	6,790	5,61,868	
E.—Schools aided by Municipalities.										
For Boys — High English	7	1,403	...	...	1,518	15,308	2,503	1,281	20,610	
For Boys — Middle ,,	20	1,622	...	...	2,565	6,627	3,769	1,131	14,092	
For Boys — ,, Vernacular	17	1,533	75	...	2,984	4,664	1,196	95	9,014	
For Boys — Upper Primary	28	1,338	19	...	2,187	1,670	329	105	4,310	
For Boys — Lower ,,	240	7,838	4	7	5,264	10,006	406	2,286	18,573	
For Girls — High English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Middle ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper Primary	5	182	89	...	519	43	227	...	877	
For Girls — Lower ,,	30	718	135	32	1,291	34	1,258	...	2,750	
Total	347	14,719	322	39	16,328	38,951	9,688	4,898	70,226	

Education—Subsidiary Table II.

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

(*a*)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.	Receiving stipends only.			Receiving other payments.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... ... Middle	41	1,787	2,726	3	370	344	50	58	452	3,178
For boys ... ... Upper primary	1,558	58,318	79,345	937	37,060	51,993	7,327	1,622	60,942	1,40,287
For boys ... ... Lower ,, ...	1,091	53,004	56,530	1,693	53,648	46,883	11,059	1,052	59,594	1,16,124
For girls ... ... Middle	2	348	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
For girls ... ... Upper primary	40	987	2,229	1	81	89	2	...	91	2,320
For girls ... ... Lower ,, ...	532	10,866	16,269	78	1,726	3,070	496	71	3,637	19,896
Total ...	3,864	123,310	57,179	2,717	92,835	1,02,379	19,524	2,803	1,24,706	2,81,885

(*b*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.	Sending pupils for examination.					Not sending pupils for examination.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... ... Middle	3	135	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	56
For boys ... ... Upper primary	438	15,705	10,600	331	10,931	7	226	7	7	10,938
For boys ... ... Lower ,, ...	28,153	629,139	2,32,712	12,566	2,45,278	3,134	52,891	2,864	2,864	2,48,142
For girls ... ... Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... ... Upper primary	2	64	17	89	106	...	...	...	...	106
For girls ... ... Lower ,, ...	610	9,457	6,067	3,151	9,218	298	4,316	1,404	1,404	10,712
Total ...	29,206	654,500	2,49,452	16,137	2,65,589	3,439	57,433	4,365	4,365	2,69,954

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	2,81,885
,, non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	2,69,954
,, indigenous (private) schools for registration	2,575
,, cost of prizes	25,062
,, other payments (including charges for abolished schools)* ...	1,50,375
Total payments ...	7,99,851
Total primary allotment ...	7,61,550

* Details of "other payments."

	Rs.
Chief gurus and inspecting pundits	91,516
Contributions to middle schools	3,072
Contributions to khas mehal, circle, and other schools ...	4,900
Grants for building and furniture	5,058
Scholarships and rewards	3,825
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	307
Examination charges	12,740
Commission for money-orders	3,772
Charges for abolished schools	13,376
Contingencies and miscellaneous	11,749
Total ...	1,50,375

N.B.—In this table the Khas Mehal Schools are included.

Education—Subsidiary Table III.

Statement showing the expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by public and private bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1889-90.

	Expenditure from District Funds in schools maintained by the Department.	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
Secondary Education.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...		176	564	564
Middle schools { English	...	14	1,058	4,791	463	33,445	1,17,982	(a)1,22,763
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	62	149	8,613	38,178	560	28,377	70,934	1,09,174
For Girls—								
Middle schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	224	72	72
Total Secondary schools ...	62	163	9,671	42,950	1,026	62,222	1,89,552	2,32,573
Primary Education.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For Boys—								
Upper primary	64	9	222	871	2,580	94,061	1,28,719	1,29,654
Lower do.	1,706	2	50	247	30,268	674,094	2,82,353	(b)2,84,306
For Girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	28	634	1,299	1,299
Lower do.	...	...	...	...	1,266	19,979	21,842	21,842
Total Primary schools ...	1,770	11	272	1,118	34,142	788,768	4,34,213	4,37,101
Special Education.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Guru-training classes	1,108	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,108
Industrial schools	...	1	30	721	...	...	...	721
Other schools	...	...	...	...	2	134	322	322
Total Special schools ...	1,994	1	30	721	2	134	322	3,037
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,099
Scholarships held in ... ... { Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Scholarships held in ... ... { Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Scholarships held in ... ... { Special schools (other than training schools) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Buildings	1,800	...	...	1,423	...	...	409	3,933
Furniture (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	844	...	...	1,211	3,304
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,054
Do. for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,558
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,612
Contingencies and miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,640
Total ...	1,800	...	...	2,267	...	...	1,620	2,91,974
Total expenditure on Public Instruction	5,626	175	9,973	47,065	35,170	851,124	6,25,707	9,84,685

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 45 paid to Unaided schools.
(b) Do. „ 3 do. do.

Education—Subsidiary Table IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipality in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

Class of School.	Schools managed by Municipality.						Schools aided by Municipality.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Other Schools.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	6	6	1,402	1,405	5,375	6,252	49	54	9,744	10,659	22,880	20,636	28,201	26,888	62	93	15,128	23,350
Middle ,, ,, ...	2	4	171	290	1,720	1,384	57	67	5,014	6,379	10,928	11,384	12,648	12,918	38	43	3,540	3,796
,, ,, vernacular	4	4	346	403	1,219	1,221	72	81	6,341	7,358	11,710	11,758	12,935	12,979	18	26	1,631	2,605
For Girls—																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	99
Middle ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	71	43	360	360	360	360	1	...	19	...
,, ,, vernacular	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	9	166	383	4,380	874	4,380	874	2	2	150	158
Total Secondary Schools ...	12	14	1,919	2,098	8,314	8,857	185	212	21,336	24,722	50,270	45,212	58,584	54,019	121	165	20,468	30,008
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	1	1	28	31	60	60	51	65	2,219	3,109	2,919	3,697	2,979	3,757	62	84	2,959	4,240
Lower ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	391	11,316	14,591	8,283	9,145	8,283	9,145	951	1,463	20,380	31,757
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools...	5	5	205	223	1,131	1,140	37	35	1,500	1,429	2,510	3,329	3,650	4,469	7	25	403	1,000
Lower ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...		77	79	2,260	2,313	3,792	3,456	3,792	3,456	104	129	2,773	3,219
Total Primary Schools ...	6	6	233	254	1,191	1,200	485	570	17,295	21,442	17,513	19,627	18,704	20,827	1,104	1,701	26,605	40,216
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	278	401
Guru-training class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	26
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	80	89	399	568	399	568	4	5	226	448
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	182	150	540	432	540	432	15	21	1,513	2,396
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	262	239	939	1,000	939	1,000	28	36	2,034	3,271
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	154	...	...	...	...
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	3,184	3,051	4,298	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	2,489	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal Expenditure					9,505	11,121					68,722	69,023	83,029	82,787				

* Including Government schools, if in receipt of municipal grants.

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attends
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	260	234	221	4	18	21	20
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	720	699	596	5	890	830	789
Middle „ ... Ditto ...	1	85	81	80	...	...	...	...	12	1,353	1,256	1,026	2	176	166	138
For Girls—																
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	784	769	669	2	201	198	192
Middle „ ... Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,769	1,633	1,545	1	135	127	96
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	85	81	80	...	...	...	...	41	4,626	4,357	3,635	10	1,402	1,311	1,215
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	326	323	236	1	24	22	19
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	50	42	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	198	163	123	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	573	536	401	1	24	22	19
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1		81	80	...	...	...	...	59	5,459	5,127	4,257	15	1,444	1,354	1,254

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	28	29	30
7	278	278	73	...	(*a*) 39	(*a*) 1	(*a*) 42	(*a*) 7	(*a*) 1	...	(*a*) 3	8	...	(*a*) No returns from 185 pupils of St. Xavier's college.
10	1,610	1,610	952	212	1,424	21	70	43	...	...	52	48	...	
15	1,614	1,614	289	87	1,520	16	22	38	...	...	18	153	...	
8	985	985	440	22	(*b*) 668	(*b*) 22	(*b*) 23	...	...	...	(*b*) 2	...	103	(*b*) Darjeeling Girls, Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, and La Martiniere Girls' School have not submitted form No. 7. There are 70, 123, and 78 scholars respectively.
19	1,904	1,904	231	2	1,894	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	319	
52	6,113	6,113	1,852	323	(*c*) 5,566	(*c*) 63	(*c*) 115	(*c*) 81	(*c*) ...	...	(*c*) 77	201	422	(*c*) No returns of 271 pupils.
11	350	350	...	...	339	8	...	...	...	...	3	131	...	
1	49	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	
4	198	198	...	...	187	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
16	597	597	...	...	575	19	...	...	...	...	3	154	60	
75	6,988	6,988	1,925	323	(*d*) 6,120	(*d*) 83	(*d*) 157	(*d*) 88	(*d*) 1	...	(*d*) 83	363	482	(*d*) No returns of 456 pupils.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	18,484	...	...	12,306	...	..	30,790	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	18,484	...	...	12,306	...	...	30,790	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools (English).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings (see note VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... { Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..	18,484	...	...	12,306	...	...	30,790	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

TUTIONS—

Under Private Management.											Total Expenditure from—					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7 000	...	...	13,689	...	27,609	48,298	1,393	...	7,997	9,390	7,000	...	...	14,992	35,606	57,598	
19,773	...	...	1,00,806	4,727	40,901	1,72,207	1,15,792	...	70,905	1,86,697	19,773	...	...	2,16,688	1,22,533	3,58,994	
22,343	...	...	31,017	22,718	11,372	88,350	...	...	...	...	40,827	...	...	44,223	34,090	1,19,140	
15,789	...	...	77,261	772	4,072	97,894	...	...	...	...	15,789	...	...	77,261	4,814	97,894	
36,683	...	...	85,380	7,966	35,144	1,68,173	...	...	...	...	36,683	...	...	85,380	46,110	1,68,173	
94,588	...	...	2,95,454	36,183	1,00,489	5,26,714	1,15,792	...	70,905	1,86,697	1,13,072	...	...	4,23,552	2,07,577	7,44,201	
5,515	...	...	5,312	4,500	1,194	10,591	...	...	...	...	5,515	...	...	5,312	5,754	16,581	
783	...	...	885	20	...	1,688	...	...	...	...	783	...	...	885	20	1,688	
2,449	...	...	963	2,647	5,268	11,327	...	...	..	...	2,449	...	...	963	7,915	11,327	
8,747	...	...	7,160	7,227	6,462	29,596	...	...	...	...	8,747	...	...	7,160	13,689	29,596	
18,630	...	...	...	...	...	18,630	...	...	...	...	18,630	...	...	...	...	18,630	
98	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	98	
18,728	...	.	...	...	...	18,728	...	..	...	...	18,728	...	...	...	...	18,728	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,730	...	...	...	...	26,730	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,685	...	...	...	...	3,685	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	...	722	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	484	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31,621	...	...	...	...	31,621	
1,29,063	...	...	3,16,393	43,410	1,34,560	6,23,336	1,17,095	...	78,902	1,95,997	2,42,168	...	...	4,45,704	2,56,872	8,81,744	

* Exclusive of the expenditure of the La Martinière College for boys.

Education—Subsidiary Table VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1889-90.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	5	720	79	...	79	250	8	258	179	12	191	128	7	135	53	4	57	689	31	720
High English — Unaided	5	890	155	2	157	375	3	378	194	1	195	102	6	108	47	5	52	873	17	890
Middle English — Government	1	85	...	...	...	23	...	23	27	...	27	35	...	35	...	...	..	85	...	85
Middle English — Aided	12	1,353	...	...	...	863	18	881	290	39	329	278	37	315	236	42	338	1,217	136	1,353
Middle English — Unaided	2	176	...	...	...	27	2	29	49	4	53	56	5	61	27	6	33	159	17	176
Total	25	3,224	234	2	236	1,038	31	1,069	739	56	795	599	55	654	413	57	470	3,023	201	3,224
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	6	784	...	43	43	...	230	230	4	174	178	20	159	179	35	119	154	59	725	784
High English — Unaided	2	201	...	12	12	...	71	71	21	39	60	17	24	41	6	11	17	44	157	201
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	18	1,769	...	...	...	8	333	341	33	390	423	86	391	477	168	365	528	290	1,479	1,769
Middle English — Unaided	1	135	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	12	12	7	18	25	22	53	75	29	106	135
Total	27	2,889	...	55	55	8	657	665	58	615	673	130	592	722	226	548	774	422	2,467	2,889
Total Secondary Schools	52	6,113	234	57	291	1,046	688	1,734	797	671	1,468	729	647	1,376	639	605	1,244	3,445	2,668	6,113
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary — Aided	10	326	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	37	75	65	29	94	101	56	157	204	122	326
Upper Primary — Unaided	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	5	3	8	3	1	4	15	9	24
Lower Primary — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary — Aided	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	19	14	33	26	23	49
Lower Primary — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	42	87	77	41	118	123	71	194	245	154	399
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary — Aided	4	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	34	25	44	69	34	61	95	60	138	198
Upper Primary — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary — Aided	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	198	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	33	34	25	44	69	34	61	95	60	138	198
Total Primary Schools	16	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	75	121	102	85	187	157	132	289	305	292	597
Grand Total (for Secondary and Primary Schools)	68	6,710	234	57	291	1,046	688	1,734	843	746	1,589	831	732	1,563	796	737	1,533	3,750	2,960	6,710

W. H. D'C.—Reg. No. 2654J—585—28-10-90.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

DARJEELING, THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1890.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1889-90.

The Education Department was in the charge of Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E., during the year, except for the period of three months in which Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., acted for him and submitted the annual report for 1888-89. The greater length of the report now submitted than that of last year is in accordance with the wishes of Government that details should be fully examined only in alternate years. But the account furnished of the year's operations is no less interesting than any of the series which for some years past Sir A. Croft and Mr. Tawney have added to the records of the Education Department and of Government. These reports are always highly creditable to the Department of Public Instruction in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in noticing that the present report has been laid before Government by the prescribed date.

Number under instruction.

2. The total number of pupils under instruction in the education institutions of all classes only rose by 9,773 in comparison with the previous year. This increase was secured among private as distinguished from public institutions; the latter on the whole showed some decline. The falling off in the number of college students was slight, and, generally speaking, the figures betoken the same eagerness as has been previously noticed on the part of the upper and middle classes of the community to avail themselves of the advantages of education. The chief factor in the decrease of public institutions is to be found in the loss of aided lower primary schools, whereas the gain in the number of private institutions is partly attributable to the discovery of 1,750 elementary Koran schools hitherto unrecorded in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and partly to an increase of elementary indigenous schools. Too much importance must not be attached to the fluctuations in the numbers of the lower primary schools. The indigenous schools of Chittagong, for instance, present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification, so that primaries disappear only to be counted in another category as Koran schools. The tenure of the lowest fringe, or, to use another metaphor, of the outer circle of these primaries is described as thoroughly precarious and unstable. Hundreds, or even thousands, of these are set up, carry on feebly and intermittently for a period, and then disappear, leaving no trace. The Director has opportunely raised the question whether the country or the cause of education derives any advantage from the expenditure of money on such ephemeral schools, which make no appreciable impression on the ignorance of the rural population. The anxiety of Government to extend elementary education has been constantly declared and is an established principle of the educational policy; but a mere superficial extension, with a view to show larger numbers on the list of pupils, without requiring any depth or conformity with the existing standard, does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The money available for primary education is necessarily limited in amount, and it is essential, in the interests of economy and of the really useful schools, that the allotment should be spent with discrimination. Under present circumstances, therefore, while the primary grant remains inexpansive, the consolidation, rather than an unlimited extension, of the primary system appears to be advisable, and the Director's recommendation is therefore accepted that, for the present, admission to the reward examination should be limited to schools that satisfy certain conditions as to number and progress of pupils as determined by inspection *in situ*, and that no school so admitted should be entitled to any reward unless it earns at the examination a certain minimum sum. The progress of education cannot be gauged by the test of numbers alone, on which the changes in the schools of the lowest grade have an effect so disproportionate to their real importance. The increase

of 26,909 schools and 672,893 pupils in 10 years undoubtedly represents a real advance in the demand for education.

Financial results.

3. The expenditure as verified by the Accountant-General's figures has again exceeded the sanctioned estimate. The excess of Rs. 51,182 has, however, been balanced to a great extent by a surplus of Rs. 33,506 over the estimated receipts. After allowing for certain charges to be debited to the Public Works Department, the net deficit is only Rs. 6,295. The explanation offered by the Director deserves consideration. His budget, it appears, was reduced by the Accountant-General by the large sum of Rs. 1,64,000 on account of probable savings, after examination of the actuals of the preceding year, and he was then required to retrench Rs. 30,000 more to assist the financial necessities of Government. The result shows that, when the effect of the probable savings has been thus discounted, it is practically almost impossible for the reduced estimates to bear further curtailment. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the loyalty with which the Director and the Department have endeavoured to meet the views of Government, and he trusts that vigilance and care may be constantly exercised in keeping down expenditure and in realizing the best possible value for the cost incurred. The total sum spent in Bengal on education of all descriptions, from the highest to the lowest, amounted to Rs. 87,43,000, an increase of Rs. 75,000 over the preceding year. The contribution from public sources declined from Rs. 32,44,000 to Rs. 32,37,000, while private expenditure rose from Rs. 54,24,000 to Rs. 55,06,000. Collegiate, secondary, primary, female, and special education were all more costly than in the previous year, whereas comparative economy was exercised in the item of buildings to the sum of a lakh and a half of rupees. The municipal contributions stand at exactly the same sum, Rs. 83,000, as last year ; the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear of their being increased. Steps have been taken to make the figures furnished by the municipalities to the Department correspond with those supplied by them to Government. There are difficulties in the way, it is admitted, but the matter should continue to receive attention.

District Boards as controlling agencies.

4. The educational functions delegated to the District Boards constituted under Act III (B.C.) of 1885 include the management of Government primary and middle schools, the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment for middle schools under private management, the administration of the primary grant, the conduct of the annual examinations of primary schools for rewards, and the award of lower primary scholarships. The Boards are also authorized to establish and maintain, with the sanction of Government, schools of technical instruction, and some have already taken up this question with interest and energy. The Technical Institute, for example, established by the District Board of Rungpore, has attained considerable success. With the object of defining more clearly the functions of the Boards and their relations to the officers of the Department, revised educational rules under the Act were under consideration and public criticism during 1889-90, and finally promulgated by Government on the 18th April last. Experience has already shown the new rules to be greatly superior to the old. They give somewhat larger powers to the District Boards than they had previously enjoyed, while any departure from the existing system, in regard to the administration of funds or the control of schools, is made conditional on the sanction of Government. The power of the Inspector and his position as a controlling officer are more clearly defined. In accordance with the views of Government, Deputy Inspectors of Schools have in nearly every district been appointed ex-officio members, not only of the District Boards, but also of the Education Committees to which these bodies have generally delegated their ordinary executive duties. The advantages of this plan are already apparent, co-operation and efficiency having often taken the place of friction and mismanagement. The Lieutenant-Governor has again the pleasure of observing that the relations between the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors in the majority of districts are eminently satisfactory. Government must look to the good offices of the authorities in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, in which differences have arisen, to put things straight as soon as possible. On the other hand, there are indications that in some places the education work of the District Boards has been allowed to lapse too much into

the hands of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in his executive capacity. While the Lieutenant-Governor allows that there is some force in the excuse that it is ordinarily not easy to arouse any enthusiasm for educational work, except on such occasions as present opportunities for the exercise of patronage, he desires that the District Boards, through their Education Committees, may be fully consulted in all matters of principle and importance, and that their functions may not be over-ridden by the executive officers. The Director has, in a very proper spirit, as a friendly critic, drawn attention to some shortcomings in the work of certain District Boards. It is through no fault on their part that their educational operations have in some cases been hampered for want of funds, the income from ferries and pounds not having kept pace with their educational requirements. But they must be held responsible for such matters as great delay in the despatch of business, especially in disposing of reward bills and in making up examination results, irregularities in the method of accounting for public money, misapplication of the primary grant, or failure to spend fully the allotments for primary education. These are matters which the District Boards are quite capable of correcting for themselves. It is not a matter for surprise that their control and management of middle schools of various classes is less efficient than when the work was performed by high officers of the Education Department. Sir Alfred Croft rightly observes that this decline in efficiency is part of the necessary price paid for Local Self-Government. The policy of entrusting District Boards with certain educational work, in which the Department has given them its steady support, has been deliberately adopted for reasons which have often been stated, and improvement can only be obtained by perseverance. The transfer of large educational powers to Local, as distinguished from District, Boards appears to have been prematurely attempted in some places.

Inspection.

5. The Circle Inspectors have all done a large amount of inspection duty. Among the Deputy Inspectors it is noticeable that the average number of days spent on tour varies from 118 in Orissa and 131 in the Chittagong Division to 198 in the Bhagulpore and 203 in the Patna Division. It is not explained why there should be such marked differences between one division and another, and the Director has taken proper notice of the unsatisfactory explanations offered by the three Deputy Inspectors in Orissa for their deficiencies in touring. A change in the system of reckoning the duration of tours makes any comparison with the previous year difficult. During the year the heading "days on tour" in the tabular statement of inspections has been changed to "days on tour outside head-quarters," and it has been ordered that all work done by an officer who returned the same night to his house without overpassing the five-mile limit should be reckoned as head-quarters work. The object of this change has been to frustrate the designs of some officers whose returns of inspection, showing a numerically high average of work, had been secured by the easy device of visiting schools at and near head-quarters with unnecessary frequency. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with Sir A. Croft that it is the duty of Deputy Inspectors to spend at least 150 days on actual tours within their districts, and that there is no reason why head-quarters schools should be neglected in consequence of the new rule. He will be requested to bring to the notice of Government any cases of its abuse. The inadequacy of the clerical assistance afforded to the Deputy Inspectors is a serious matter. The increased office work thrown on them since the creation of District and Local Boards, and the correspondence that will be entailed by the working of the transfer rules for primary and middle schools, are calculated to diminish their activity as inspecting officers if proper help is not allowed them. This matter has been represented to Government, but, owing to financial considerations, it has been hitherto impossible to apply a remedy. The Director will be desired to resubmit the case. The Sub-Inspectors have for the most part complied with the prescribed minimum of inspection duty, viz. 200 days and 400 schools. But the opinion of superior officers inclines to the view that there is some falling off in efficiency in their work, and that the control formerly exercised by the Department was firmer than that of the District Boards to which the Sub-Inspectors have been transferred. The anomalous position occupied by these officers may partly account for this: they have become the servants of the Boards for their work and their pay, while they

are still eligible for promotion to and in the subordinate graded service; they are not under the direct control of the Deputy Inspector, but must necessarily depend largely upon his good opinion and endeavour to work up to his views.

University education.

6. During the last three years there has been an increase of nine private collegiate institutions, of which four have sprung into existence in 1889-90. There are now 38 in all, namely, Government 11, municipal 1, aided 8, unaided 18. The increasing demand for such education, and the development of private enterprise, are gratifying. Sir A. Croft strikes the right note when he says that the policy of the day clearly tends more and more towards the concentration of higher educational effort in the Presidency College and the gradual retirement of Government from the outlying colleges, where private enterprise may in time be trusted to take up the work. The number of collegiate students has fallen (for the first time since 1886) from 5,184 to 4,882, the result, it is evident, of fewer passed candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1889 being available to supply the places of those who had left the colleges after taking their degrees or otherwise. The number of successful candidates at the University Examinations again increased, and have for the last three years been as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
First Arts	481	629	996
Bachelors of Arts	323	366	399
Masters of Arts	43	58	62

The increasing number of Mahomedan candidates is noteworthy, viz. 57 in First Arts as against 21 and 19, 21 in the B.A. against 18 and 12, and 3 Masters of Arts against 1 and 1 in the two preceding years. The percentage of success achieved by the Government colleges was well maintained. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has risen during the year from Rs. 6,38,954 to Rs. 6,91,079, of which Government contributes a fraction over 40 per cent. In the Government colleges the total cost has also risen from Rs. 3,83,365 to Rs. 4,09,955, and the cost to provincial revenues from Rs. 2,30,409 to Rs. 2,52,465. The annual cost of each student in a Government college increased from Rs. 233 to Rs. 244, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150. The increase in the Government expenditure is attributed partly to the absence of fewer officers than usual on furlough and partly to the loss of students and their fees—a loss from which all colleges suffered alike. This is borne out by the following figures relating to the entire body of collegiate students:—

	1888	1889.	1890.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	143	124	138
The Government share thereof	63	50	55

The college reports bear testimony to substantial progress, and mention cases of liberality of individual benefactors which merit the acknowledgments of Government.

Secondary education.

7. Though the total number of secondary schools of all classes has risen from 2,319 to 2,366, *i.e.* by 2 per cent., the number of pupils has only risen from 2,00,124 to 2,01,452, *i.e.* by ·6 per cent. This absence of corresponding increase in the number of pupils betokens an unnecessary multiplication of schools and an unhealthy competition among them for pupils. The high English and the middle English schools are both more numerous and have more pupils. The decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools is confined to schools managed by Municipal or District Boards or aided by those bodies or by Government. All middle schools in extra-urban tracts, whether maintained or aided by the Department, have been transferred to the control of District and Local Boards under the Government rules, in accordance with the Local Self-Government Act. The expenditure on secondary instruction has varied in the last two years as follows:—

	No. of schools.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,319	6,01,539	19,34,506	25,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966

The "public funds" include the provincial revenues, district funds, and municipal funds. The Education Commission recommended that a periodically increasing provision be made in the education budget of each province for the expansion of aided institutions, but financial exigencies and the needs of primary education have prevented compliance with this policy. Not only has it been found impossible to aid the several classes of secondary schools up to the maximum percentage allowed by the grant-in-aid rules, but it becomes necessary to scrutinize every application for a renewal of a grant with a view to possible reduction and perhaps cancellation, so as to have money for new grants and still keep within budget limits. Thus there are still 477 schools, viz. 127 high English, 210 middle English, and 140 middle vernacular, which have not been placed upon the aided list. At the University Entrance Examination 2,156 boys passed in 1890 as compared with 1,153 in 1889, the percentage of success being 50 instead of 24. The schools have profited by experience, greater attention has been paid to their studies by the many unsuccessful candidates of the preceding examination, and school-masters have recognised the necessity of more systematic and careful teaching before a candidate has any chance of passing. The continued success of the Dacca Collegiate School and of the Burrisal and Furreedpore Zillah Schools is praiseworthy. The results of the Middle English and the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examinations were far worse than in the preceding year. The full enforcement of the rule preventing successful candidates of previous years from again attending the examinations in the hope of winning scholarships affords an insufficient explanation. Sir A. Croft hesitates to ascribe this decline to a failure of efficiency under the management of District Boards, and would rather attribute it to the resumption of the more rigorous standard formerly required.

Discipline and moral training.

8. Measures have been adopted during the year for giving effect to the views of the Government of India in regard to discipline in schools and colleges. The summary of these measures given in the Director's report hardly admits of further condensation, but some of the more important steps taken deserve notice. The establishment of a special training college for teachers has been sanctioned and will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. Principals of Government colleges were addressed on the subject of elevating the moral tone of the students, and the Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to the many opportunities which the study of ethics, and other occasions of college life, afforded to Professors for moral instruction of a character such as to influence their pupils and make a permanent impression. The adoption of suitable moral text-books for schools of all classes has been kept in view: and the example set by the University in preparing a book of selections for the Entrance Examination is to be followed so as to meet the requirements not only of the junior classes of high schools, but also of middle and primary schools through the medium of works in the vernacular. The maintenance in every school of conduct registers, with a record of the head-master's opinion of each boy's character and behaviour, based upon personal knowledge, has been insisted upon, and special attention is to be paid to the entries in the conduct registers of candidates for employment in Government offices. The appointment of monitors under proper safeguards has been authorized, and the system is being tried in institutions to which hostels are attached. More recently these monitors or prefects have been entrusted to a limited extent with punitive powers. A rule has been issued with the object of minimising the evil of having in the same class grown-up lads and little children. The attention of school authorities has been drawn to the necessity of encouraging outdoor games and exercises, on the understanding that no attempt should be made to create a race of acrobats out of our students. Should physical exercise in other forms not be popular, some form of drill is, under the orders of the Government of India, to be compulsory. The Director adds: "It is believed that schools at the sudder stations will find no difficulty in obtaining a person able, if necessary, to give instruction in drill; but such exercises as parallel bars, dumb-bells, cricket, football and indigenous games, including athletic sports, running, jumping, &c., are more to be commended and more likely to be generally acceptable. It has been explained that no reasonable outlay will be refused for the purpose of setting up gymnastic appliances,

or of aiding cricket and football clubs." As to discipline, it is admitted that the more closely a school is connected with the Department, the better is its discipline, and in most cases it is not so much the absence of morality as of good manners in the boys and the junior teachers that requires to be corrected. Defiance of authority, indifference if not positive disrespect, a rude offhand manner, showing no sign of respect to a superior, are sights too common in many schools. Cases of actual misbehaviour towards teachers are said to be happily rare; but they are entirely absent, and the punishment of rustication for a year or more has had a salutary effect. Cases of grave misconduct on the part of teachers themselves are not wanting: and to some extent the unhealthy state of public opinion in regard to discipline gives rise to troubles in school management. The opening of a new school as a money speculation, near an old and established institution, often has the effect of disorganising school discipline in the locality for a time. Sir A. Croft considers that it is very desirable that certificates should be refused to schools that defy the rules of discipline, or to those that are opened in a mere spirit of opposition and rivalry to other non-Government schools, without any prospect of permanence and to the injury of sound education. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in these views, and will be prepared to receive definite suggestions on the subject. It is very satisfactory to learn that the operation of the transfer rules has been entirely wholesome, and that the revised rules recently issued are likely to check many irregularities that formerly prevailed. Simple rules for the transfer of pupils in middle and primary schools, in the spirit of those approved by Government for high schools, are being framed. Having regard to these measures, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a very considerable advance has been made in the direction desired by the Government of India. The policy indicated has had his entire concurrence and support; he has not expected anything but gradual improvement, and he looks to the co-operation of all officers of the Department in the endeavour to reform the whole tone of education in Bengal on the lines laid down by the highest authority.

Primary education.

9. The same features which were noticed in the Resolution on the report for 1888-89 have re-appeared this year in the numerical statistics of primary education. There are more upper primary schools and they have more pupils: but the gain is more than met by the loss in the lower primaries. The net result is a diminution in the number of schools by 449 and of pupils by 12,178, confined to the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions. Excluding payments made to primary schools from the grant-in-aid and circle fund allotments, the expenditure on primary education, controlled by the Department and by District Boards, amounted to Rs. 7,29,851, divided into Rs. 1,46,178 from provincial revenues and Rs. 5,83,673 from district funds. The following statement shows by divisions the administration and expenditure of the primary grant upon aided schools in 1889-90:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency ...	91,440	89,346	4,340	126,493	20·5	11·3
Calcutta ...	9,000	9,000	201	9,485	44·7	15·1
Burdwan ...	1,20,124	1,21,144	8,704	218,763	13·9	8 8
Rajshahye ..	73,670	70,093	2,571	65,578	27·2	17·1
Dacca ...	1,00,349	88,884	4,575	113,908	19·4	12·4
Chittagong ..	71,050	67,304	4,547	98,200	14·8	10·9
Patna ...	1,02,913	98,947	5,414	118,054	18·2	13·4
Bhagulpore ...	75,234	69,965	2,540	57,995	27·5	19·3
Chota Nagpore ...	54,767	54,937	1,509	45,567	36 3	19 6
Orissa ...	60,203	59,157	4,708	73,340	12·4	12·9
Orissa Tributary Mehals ..	2,800	1,074	67	695	16·03	24·7
Total ...	7,61,550	7,29,851	39,226	928,078	18·6	12·6

The average annual cost was Rs. 18·6 per school and annas 12·6 per pupil, against Rs. 18·3 and annas 12·2 in the preceding year. The lowest cost per pupil was again in Howrah 7·3 annas, and the highest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 92 annas, and 55 annas in Darjeeling; but, apart from such abnormal areas, it was about 22 annas in Durbhunga, Shahabad, and Monghyr. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 20,827 against Rs. 20,303 and Rs. 16,355 of the last two years. It is not satisfactory that the departmental grant, which is administered by the District Committees of non-Board districts, and, as regards Government estates, municipalities and cantonments, by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, shows large savings, while in Board districts a sum of about Rs. 10,000 was unspent. It is important that full use should be made of all grants sanctioned. The lower primary schools have fallen off in two years from 45,505 to 44,146, and the pupils from 991,099 to 960,865. Various causes are assigned for these changes in connection with the vicissitudes of season, which are held largely to account for the loss of 334 schools in Orissa; but the case of Chittagong, where 555 schools of this description have disappeared from the list, is special and is attributed to inaccurate classification. These figures are important enough to affect the total figures of the whole province, and have been referred to in a preceding paragraph. Where the number of schools has fallen off in consequence of the frequent and harassing delay in the payment by District Boards of the sums earned by gurus at the examinations, there should be no difficulty in rectifying this mismanagement. The expenditure on lower primary schools for native boys from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,13,050, of which the public funds contributed Rs. 3,81,377. The people therefore bear more than four-fifths of the total cost of the primary pathsalas. The falling off in the lower primary schools from 7,467 to 6,784 successful schools, and from 20,617 to 17,614 successful pupils, is ascribed to several reasons. The Director appears to be disposed to regard the constant tendency to raise the standard of examination, in Bengal proper at any rate, as the real cause, and makes a suggestion for the preparation of a common set of question papers to be distributed to all the examination centres in a division or circle. The idea is worth considering; but the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that, having regard to the difficulty of keeping examination questions secret, it would hardly prove feasible. His Honour has recently had occasion to press upon a District Board the advisability of adhering to the Government policy of replacing a system of stipends by one of rewards for the encouragement of primary education. He has recorded his opinion that the system of payment-by-results is the best on account of its cheapness, as setting free money by which the education of the masses may be reached. But at the same time he recognises the value both of stipends as fostering the stability of schools, and of stipendiary schools, both upper and lower primary, as being the best of the class and serving to keep up the standard of primary education. While, therefore, the main policy of Government must be maintained, in favour of replacing stipends by payments-by-results, His Honour is not prepared, while the primary grant remains inexpansive, to insist on the immediate distribution of the available money over a larger surface, merely for the sake of increasing the numbers nominally receiving some kind of instruction. He regards the preservation of the standard which has been attained by the primary schools as a principle of great importance.

Special instruction.

10. There are 242 training schools for teachers, *i.e.*, masters, mistresses, and gurus, with 1,993 persons under instruction. It is satisfactory to find that in general those who pass out of our training schools are sought after as teachers, and seldom find difficulty in obtaining employment. The Director has rightly instructed the Inspector of the Behar Circle to challenge any appointment made by a District Board that he finds open to objection on the ground of a passed pupil of the Patna training school being overlooked for an outsider.

The other class of schools of special instruction includes the institutions for professional, technical, art, and industrial education, and schools of a special character. The statistics relating to their numbers and cost are given in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District and Municipal funds.	From Private funds.	Total.	Average annual cost per Pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools	6	118	137	...	...	8,719	8,719	...	63 10 3
Unaided Law Schools	4	794	726	...	...	22,186	22,186	...	30 8 11
Total ...	10	912	863	...	...	30,905	30,905	...	35 12 11
II.—Medicine.									
Calcutta Medical College	1	149	198	1,90,851	...	8,352	1,99,203	963 14 8	1,006 1 6
Government Medical Schools	4	639	598	72,965	...	17,242	90,207	122 0 2	150 13 6
Unaided Medical Schools	2	228	235	...	...	5,911	5,911	...	25 2 5
Total ...	7	1,016	1,031	2,63,816	...	31,505	2,95,321	255 14 1	286 7 0
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore ...	1	265	221	65,096	...	9,337	74,433	294 8 9	336 12 9
Government Survey Schools	3	387	392	7,497	...	4,777	12,274	19 2 0	31 4 11
Total ...	4	652	613	72,593	...	14,114	86,707	118 6 9	141 7 1
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art	1	178	171	25,662	...	3,905	29,567	149 13 4	172 14 6
Ditto Industrial Schools	5	39	37	1,632	...	1,683	3,315	44 1 8	89 9 6
Board Industrial School	1	30	27	...	721	471	1,192	...	44 2 4
Aided Industrial Schools	7	382	286	1,465	508	3,792	5,765	5 1 11	20 2 6
Unaided ditto	4	166	134	...	...	538	538	...	4 0 2
Total ...	18	795	655	28,759	1,229	10,389	40,377	43 14 6	61 10 3
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government Schools	1	54	42	4,167	...	...	4,167	99 3 5	99 3 5
Aided Schools	7	307	234	690	509	2,973	4,172	2 15 2	7 13 3
Unaided Schools	7	250	220	...	...	936	936	...	4 4 0
Total ...	15	611	496	4,857	509	3,909	9,275	9 12 8	18 11 3
Grand Total ...	54	3,986	3,658	3,70,025	1,738	90,822	4,62,585	...	...

There is no object in striking an average of the cost per pupil at a number of schools so varied in character and status.

The variations in the numbers of students following the different professions will appear from these figures :—

Years.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986

It is a hopeful sign if these figures may be depended upon, as they presumably can be, as indicating that a fair proportion of the youth of Bengal are seeking to devote their talents to professions comparatively new to them. The attendance at the Seebpore Civil Engineering College, 265, was the largest yet recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the remark quoted by the Director that insufficient opportunities are afforded to the students of acquiring familiarity with practical work. He concurs in the necessity of recognising more fully the educational purpose of the workshops, and trusts that their requirements may be met, so that the Seebpore College may become, as it now is to a great extent, the centre of true technical education in Bengal. The Government School of Art continues to attract students, 178 having attended it as compared with 158 and 172 in the last two years. The need of a new building for the accommodation of the school and the attached Art Gallery in place of the dilapidated and altogether unsuitable houses now rented for the purpose has been recognised by Government as a matter of pressing urgency.

Towards the end of the official year the valuable report submitted by Mr. E. W. Collin, c.s., on the existing arts and industries in Bengal, in connec-

tion with technical education, came before Government. A number of his suggestions have been under consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in due course some practical measures may be selected for adoption.

Female education.

11. The attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls are shown in the following statement, in which the total figures for the previous two years are given for comparison:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. District Funds.	Expenditure. From public funds. Municipal Funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. Fees.	Expenditure. From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...		235	202	181	17,082	.....	.....	5,761	628	24,071
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	223	208	184	143	.....	1,140	.....	55	1,338
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	1,913	40,614	37,080	28,507	69,974	23,213	8,019	17,165	1,63,516	2,81,887
Unaided	233	4,618	4,407	3,264	...	... ...	.....	938	18,725	19,663
Total ...	2,153	45,690	41,897	32,086	87,799	23,213	9,159	23,864	1,82,924	3,26,959
For 1889-90	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,20,171			2,06,788	
Figures for 1887-88	2,247	46,038	.....	.....		1,17,214			1,90,659	3,07,873
Do. for 1888-89	2,302	47,888	.....	.....		1,21,106			1,88,915	3,10,021

The number of girls' schools has declined from 2,302 to 2,153, and their pupils from 47,888 to 45,690. These figures are the lowest for the three years under examination. The number of girls reading in boys' schools, which had fallen from 37,785 to 35,079, has again decreased to 32,673. The net result therefore is a loss of 149 schools and 4,604 pupils. Greater stringency has apparently been exercised in the administration of the rules for rewards and in the realization of fees. Two young native ladies were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and another passed the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination. Eleven young ladies of the certificate class of the Medical College also obtained the College license to practice medicine and surgery: eleven more were in the certificate class at the close of the session. There were 22 female students in the Campbell Medical School and five in the Cuttack Medical School. From the Bethune College three native candidates out of four passed the First Arts Examination, and all three candidates at the B.A. Examination passed. The second examination for the award under the new standards of the special girls' scholarships sanctioned for Calcutta and the neighbourhood was held during the year. As the extension of these standards to the mofussil has been sanctioned, they would be very widely adopted, it is said, if it could be found possible to create a certain number of special scholarships for girls in each district: at present they have to compete for scholarships on equal terms with the boys at the primary scholarship examinations.

Education of Europeans.

12. The statistics of European education at the end of the last three official years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Schools	72	71	68
Pupils	6,541	6,682	6,710

In the last year the number of boys increased by 40, while there were 12 girls fewer under education. The boarding school at Kurseong is still the only Government school in the province. Out of the 6,710 scholars, 3,383 were in schools under Roman Catholic management and 1,646 under the Church of England. The total cost of European education in Bengal was Rs. 6,50,812, of which Government paid Rs. 1,72,168. Several important changes in the Code came into force during the year. A set of inter-school transfer rules was introduced: they have been very beneficial in preventing capricious transfers, and have improved the financial condition of the schools by compelling parents to pay the schooling fees. Provision was also made for the substitution of fixed grants in place of payment by results in selected schools. The imposition of fines for uncorrected errors in the keeping of attendance registers was also sanctioned. The recognition of the high school examination by the University

has not induced any of the boys' schools to substitute this examination for the Entrance Examination; the reason is said to be that no scholarships are awarded on the result. The establishment of scholarships for the high school examination has been proposed.

Muhammadan Education.

13. The total number of Muhammadan pupils again rose from 423,564 to 436,653, and the percentage on the total number of pupils from 28·5 to 29·06, the proportion of Muhammadans to the whole population being 31·5 per cent. This increase was altogether due to a rise of 22,024 pupils in private institutions teaching the Koran only. In public institutions the number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 10,624, the loss of Muhammadan pupils in lower primary schools being 14,889. As already explained, the large increase in the number of Koran schools, and the corresponding decrease in lower primary schools, were largely due to a change of classification in parts of Eastern Bengal. The number of Muhammadan college students fell from 240 to 179, and percentages show that candidates of this creed suffered at the Entrance Examination of 1889 more severely than others. At the Entrance Examination of 1890 the successful candidates increased from 54 to 125. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with great satisfaction that, in spite of a temporary decline in the colleges, the appreciation of Muhammadans for English education continues to grow steadily and even rapidly. The first reports furnished by the recently appointed Assistant Inspectors for the supervision of Muhammadan education in Eastern Bengal and in Behar have been received, and show that the special requirements and difficulties of this branch of the community are now receiving and will receive adequate attention. The Director has, by giving a *resumé* of the facts, confined himself within the proper limits of an annual report, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await any definite suggestions for action which he may desire to offer. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund continues to be about Rs. 63,100, and the actual expenditure debited to this account is stated at Rs. 61,067. The question of the redistribution of the grants from this fund may be considered with any other points which the Assistant Inspectors may raise. The comparative success of the Muhammadans in the University examinations in the last two years is shown by the following figures:—

	M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.
1888-89	1	18	21	54
1889-90	3	21	57	125

There was also a large increase in the number of middle and upper primary examination certificates gained by Muhammadan students, though somewhat fewer passed at the lower primary examination. The total number of pupils at the madrassas under Government management remained exactly the same as in the preceding year, viz. 1,456, but the total expenditure rose from Rs 58,865 to Rs. 61,760, the increase being nearly all at the cost of Government. Sir Steuart Bayley notices with pleasure the excellent report of the discipline and tone of the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa with its 63 pupils.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

14. The number of pupils from among the aboriginal races rose from 27,246 to 29,749, *i.e.* by 2,233. This is more than a recovery of the loss recorded in the last year's report. This increase was shared by most of the tracts of country inhabited by these races. The greatest gain of 1,559 pupils was in Chota Nagpore, of whom 1,390 were non-Christians and 169 Christians. The pupils in the Missionary schools in that division increased from 3,127 to 3,582, and the expenditure from Rs. 38,703 to Rs. 39,011, of which Government contributed less than one-fifth. No aboriginal pupil passed any University Examination as in the previous year, but 427 passed the departmental examinations. Of these, 367 succeeded in the lower primary scholarship examination (a falling off from the 378 last year) and 36 (as compared to 15) in the upper primary scholarship examination.

The development of indigenous institutions during a triennial period is apparent from the subjoined figures:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Schools	10,048	11,709	13,867
Pupils	96,721	117,284	139,603

This is a remarkable and continuous rise. Analysing the figures, it appears that there was a considerable decrease in advanced Arabic or Persian schools, and a gain in Sanskrit tols. There was a very large increase in the number of elementary pathsalas and of Koran schools, as already noticed. The Assistant Inspector's observations on the latter and the maktabs are noted, but call for no immediate orders.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has had the pleasure annually of acknowledging the services rendered to Government by the Director in his successful administration of the Department of Public Instruction, and the merits of the reports submitted by him and Mr. Tawney. The record of the year under review fully maintains the Director's high reputation. Sir Steuart Bayley desires to take this opportunity, the last of which he will be able to avail himself, to offer his cordial thanks to Sir A. Croft, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Bellett, Mr. Nash, Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Bahadur, Baboo Brahmo Mohun Mullick, Rai Dinanath Sen, and the many other excellent officers of the Department employed in the direct work of instruction as Principals and Professors of Colleges, for the valuable advice and the loyal co-operation which he has always received from them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 198T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. His attention is invited to paragraphs 5 and 8.

No. 199T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this office for information.

Circular No. 3T—G.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to Magistrates and District Boards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 20th October 1890.

Reg. No. 7410C—637—1-11-90.